The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII.......NO. 6949. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1873. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad have presented their report to the Secretary of the Interior. They say that during the month of September, the entire line was visited and examined by two of the directors, and that the result was in many respects gratifying. The road is in excellent condition, and has improved since the annual report of 1872 was made. Several large cuts are being widened, and the earth removed is used to fill trestles. Sixty miles of new iron have been laid. The value of the engines owned by the road is $1,682,500. The value of the rolling stock is $1,923,250. The report recommends new buildings for the road at Ogden. A list of the water stations on the line is given, from which it appears they are seventy-five in number, averaging one to every thirteen and a half miles of road between Omaha and Ogden. Seven of the stations are supplied by Artesian wells, the aggregate cost of which was $52,113 74. At seven stations the water supplied is self-feeding, and twenty-eight wind-mills are used for raising water. At thirty-eight stations steam-power is used, and at one the supply is raised by hand.

The view of the directors in regard to the fuel supply for the road is unchanged since the last report, when the subject was fully discussed. In order to arrive at the state of the account between the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Wyoming Coal Company, a letter was addressed to Thomas Wardell, Superintendent of the latter company, by J. H. Millard, one of the Government Directors of the road, in the following language:

"Please give the price at which you are furnishing coal to the Union Pacific Railroad Company at this time and the amount the road owed you the 1st of September, and at what price you charged the company for coal on which your claim is based."

The letter was dated Sept. 10, 1873. The only reply was a "respectful" reference to John Duff, President of the Wyoming Coal Company. The report says this correspondence is quite characteristic of the conduct of the coal company so far as giving information relative to its business with the Union Pacific Railroad is concerned. In view of the fact that the railroad is alleged to own nine-tenths of the capital stock of the coal company, and that Mr. Wardell claims to own the other tenth, and is the practical manager of the coal company, doing all its business and handling all its cash, the Directors think their letter requesting information was properly directed to him, and they regard the result as another evidence of the impropriety of the coal contract from the beginning. Other parties operating in coal on the line of the road express themselves willing to furnish coal at $3 per ton. The price now nominally paid to the coal company is $3 50. The coal company now claim $812,214 as due them from the road on account of the difference between this nominal price and the contract price. Not one dollar of this amount, the report says, should ever be paid.

The gross earnings of the road for the year ending June 30, 1873, were $9,633,965, an increase over the preceding year of $1,680,950. The net earnings for the year were $4,935,965. A large increase in both the gross and net earnings is anticipated for the next year. The floating debt of the company is about $2,000,000, mostly incurred in aiding new connecting and branch roads. A statement of the business relations of the Union Pacific with each of these other roads, is given in the report. The new developments which the building of the road has caused, are instanced br the statement that within twelve miles of Salt Lake City, eleven furnaces are engaged in the reduction of ores containing precious metals, and more than thirty similar furnaces are in operation throughout Utah Territory, which have been established since the building of the Pacific Railroad.

Of the land granted to the company by the United States, to aid in constructing its road and telegraph line, there has been sold up to October 1, 1873, an aggregate of 799,788 71-100 acres, at an average price of $4 50 per acre, or a total of $3,598,869 19. The original issue of land grant bonds was for 10,400,000 acres. Through the sales of land there had been, on the 1st of September, 1873, 1,389,000 of these bonds entered, leaving an outstanding balance, at that date, of 9,011,000 acres. The land grant will, beyond reasonable doubt, ultimately retire the whole issue of land-grant bonds and leave a considerable surplus in the hands of the company.

Several difficulties have arisen in relation to the lands of the company. In the State of Nebraska the lands have been placed on the tax lists of the counties in which they lie. The company has enjoined the collection, and the decision of the courts will undoubtedly be with the company with respect to the lands, the titles to which have not passed from the United States to the company. The matter will then stand in this singular position: The Government has stopped certifying lands to the company. The company is selling uncertified lands to settlers and others, at prices averaging $4 50 per acre. Some of the lands thus sold are paid for in the land-grant bonds of the company. The bonds when thus received are canceled, and the debt of the company reduced in a corresponding amount. Some are sold for part of the price paid in cash, with the balance on time, bearing interest. In either case the company gets a present pecuniary benefit. Yet the lands thus sold cannot be taxed. The report suggests that some remedy be provided for this anomalous case, and it points out as one remedy that until the Government decides upon its permanent policy relative to the certification of lands to the company, that all lands which have been, or may hereafter be, sold in good faith, shall be certified to the company, in order that the titles to purchasers may be made complete, and the lands become subject to taxation. This action by the Government would favor the sales of lands, and expedite the improvement of the country.

The report recommends a more liberal management of the affairs of the company, especially in the freight department. as calculated to increase the gross earnings of the road, which, in a short time, may be made to reach $12,000,000 annually. The Directors think this may be brought about in the space of two years. When this point shall have been reached it is not difficult to see that the company will be competent to protect fully the interests of the Government. The report submits estimates to show the correctness of this last proposition. To reach this desirable position reforms in the management, which the report of last year pointed out, will be necessary.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A PATENT ASSOCIATION.

Hon. J. M. Thacker, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, together with Messrs. Hamilton A. Hill and Wm. P. Blake, three members of the permanent committee appointed by the International Patent Congress, recently held at Vienna, have issued a call inviting all persons interested in the subject of patent protection to assemble in convention at Washington, D. C., on Thursday, Jan. 15, for the purpose of discussing this topic, and, if thought desirable, of organizing a United States Patent Association. The call alludes to the difficulties to which American inventors are subjected in attempts to procure some protection for their inventions in foreign countries; and states that the International Congress at Vienna authorized the members of the Permanent Committee to organize branch associations in their respective countries, and in general, to adopt measures in aid of the movement for patent protection inaugurated there. The committee also say that the unanimity with which the Vienna resolutions favoring the American system were adopted afford encouraging signs of ultimate success; but meanwhile, our friends abroad greatly need the information and aid which we can readily furnish, for we are the foremost nation in the world in the liberality and success of our patent system.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. Edward Barret has been ordered to the command of the Ticonderoga at Key West; Commander Wm. K. Mayo to the command of the Omaha, relieving Capt. John C. Febiger, who is ordered to return home and report his arrival; Passed Assistant Surgeon Simon, Acting Assistant Surgeon Myers and Paymaster Smith have been detached from the Minnesota and placed on waiting orders; Ensigns C. F. Emmerick and M. C. Dimmick, from the Minnesota, and ordered to the Roanoke; Medical Director T. M. Potter, from the Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal., and placed on waiting orders; Medical Inspector J. M. Brown, from the naval hospital at Mare Island, and ordered to the Navy-yard at that station; Medical Inspector J. S. Dungan, from the Minnesota, and ordered to the naval hospital at Mare Island.

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE CLOSED FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The President has received no visitors to-day, with the exception of two or three members of the Cabinet, and the Executive office will be closed until after New Year's.

DEPARTMENT POSTAGE STAMPS.

The departments are constantly in receipt of letters from stamp collectors throughout the country, inclosing money and requesting therefor to be furnished with sets of the new departmental postage stamps. The requests have to be refused, as there is no lawful authority allowing such use to be made of the stamps, and the money is returned to the senders.

POST OFFICE LOCKS.

The Postmaster General has appointed Henry L. Johnson, John Q. Larman, and Jas. T. Adams a committee to examine and report on specimen locks and keys submitted by the various bidders under a recent advertisement for registered mail locks and shut letter-box locks. The two last-named gentlemen were detailed for that duty by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the application of the Postmaster General for two of the most skillful mechanical experts in his department.

PATENT EXTENSION.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day extended the patent of B. F. Sturtevant, of West Roxbury, Mass., for a lathe attachment for cutting veneers. The most important use of this patent is in the manufacture of boot and shoe pegs. During the past fourteen years it has been used for cutting more than 4,000,000 rolls of peg-wood. The Commissioner of Patents this morning heard arguments by Boston lawyers for and against the application of Francis D. Ballou, of Massachusetts, for an extension of his patent for the manufacture of boots and shoes. The decision is reserved.

THE STATE JUDICIARY.

DESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS BY GOV. DIX.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Pursuant to law, Gov. Dix has made the following judicial designations to provide for vacancies in the General Term of the Supreme Court, and to take effect on the 1st of January:

First Judicial Department.—Hon. Noah Davis, of the First Judicial District, to be Presiding Justice of the General Term; Hon. Charles Daniels, of the Eighth Judicial District, to be Associate Justice of the General Term, in place of Hon. Noah Davis, made Presiding Justice.

Second Judicial Department.—Hon. John L. Talcott, of the Eighth Judicial District, to be Associate Justice of the General Term.

Third Judicial Department.—Hon Augustus Bockes, of the Fourth Judicial District, to be Associate Justice of the General Term; Hon. Douglass Boardman, of the Sixth Judicial District, to be Associate Justice of the General Term, in place of Hon. John M. Parker, deceased.

Fourth Judicial Department.—Hon. Joseph Mullin, of the Fifth Judicial District, to be Presiding Justice of the General Term; Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, of the Second Judicial District, to be Associate Justice of the General Term.

The Governor has also designated Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the City of New-York, to hold Circuits and Special Terms of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, for the months of February, April, June, November, and December, in the years 1874 and 1875; also, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the City of New-York, to hold Circuits and Special Terms of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, for the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, October, November, and December, during the years 1874 and 1875.

OBITUARY.

MR. JOHN S. HOPKINS.

John S. Hopkins, who was reputed the wealthiest citizen of Baltimore, died yesterday morning, at his residence, Saratoga street, in that city, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, after several weeks' illness. Since 1812, the deceased had been engaged in active business in that city, up to his last illness. He was prominently identified with all the leading industries, mercantile, commercial, banking, and railroad, and amassed a large fortune. He was in all respects a most exemplary and useful citizen, and benefactor of humanity, devoting his wealth to public and private charities. In March last he donated property valued at $4,000,000 to found a free hospital in the city for the indigent sick and poor, without regard to sex, age, or color, connected with which is a training school for nurses. Ample provision has also been made for the endowment of a Home for Colored Orphans, capable of accommodating three or four hundred children. Deceased also provided for founding a university on his valuable estate, "Clifton," near the city, setting apart for that purpose, it is said, 15,000 shares of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock, valued at $2,000,000. His great public charities will place his name beside those of George Peabody, Peter Cooper, and other public benefactors. He was unmarried.

THE SENATE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 24.—The United States Senatorial Transportation Committee met at the Kimball House to-day. Col. B. W. Frobel made the argument in favor of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal. Col. McFarland, of the United States Engineers, made a report of the survey of the route. The committee leave to-morrow evening for Mobile.

THE UTAH PROBATE COURT AND JUDGE McKEAN.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 24.—The criminal jurisdiction of the Probate Courts is again denied by Judge McKean. In the case of Kiesel, sentenced for ten years in the Penitentiary, the action of the Probate is set aside, and the prisoner held to bail, to answer in the District Court. There is some talk of the counsel having the Probate officials arrested and imprisoned.

Much surprise is caused by the numerous bills introduced in Congress on Utah affairs, and the Mormons express the belief that, between them all, legislation will fail.

Another Mormon paper, the *Utah Poster*, a Danish issue, will commence publication to-morrow.

THE LATE LOUIS AGASSIZ.

MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE MUSEUM.

TRIBUTES TO THE MEMORY OF THE GREAT NATURALIST—HIS WISHES TOUCHING THE MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—The Board of Trustees of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Cambridge, the creation of Prof. Agassiz, met to-day in the Council Chamber at the State-house to take formal action on the death of the scientist. Gov. Washburn presided. Hon. Martin Brimmer presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we desire to record our sense of the irreparable loss which the Museum has to bear in the death of Louis Agassiz, who conceived the plan of it, who made the first gift which led to its foundation, whose thought directed its whole organization, and whose enthusiasm, kindling the public feeling, created all its resources.

Resolved, That, much as we value the scientific achievements, we value even more the disinterested devotion to science and education, the high and broad aims, and the generous sympathies which gave Louis Agassiz such beneficent power as a teacher and a man, and the fine nature which made every one who knew him his friend.

Resolved, That the President of the board be requested to send a copy of these resolutions to the family of Mr. Agassiz in testimony of our sympathy and sorrow.

Then Gov. Wasburn addressed the gentlemen of the board as follows:

Whether these resolutions ought to be adopted without any remarks of my own, or not, I have but a simple word to offer, and that is I feel, by this sudden stroke, that the relations of Prof. Agassiz to the Commonwealth were such that we meet with an irreparable loss; that it is not simply the position which he occupied as the manager and head of this institution, but the position which he occupied was such that a gap has been made which it is impossible to see to-day how to fill. I feel that the influence which he has exerted in almost every department of science, and particularly with reference to his own branch of the agricultural institutions of this State, gave such impetus as we cannot expect to derive from any other source, and that his influence and the power and honor which he conferred upon these institutions and the State to which he belonged, were not by any means confined to our own domain, but it extended throughout the country, so that he was recognized as the leading scientific man in the land, and perhaps few in the world would be considered his equal, and if any are considered his superiors I do not know who they are. Certainly we have felt that the work he has done for us was most valuable, but I wish to say in relation to the passage of these resolutions, that as an individual I have learned to love and admire the energy and strength and enthusiasm which he brought to bear on all the subjects to which he gave attention. As a representative of the State I feel that a blow has come upon us, and to-day we cannot see how it is be obviated, or who will fill the gap which has been made.

Hon. Geo. B. Loring, President of the Senate, and a prominent member of the board, then rising to second the resolutions, delivered an elaborate and eloquent oration, dwelling on Agassiz's marvelous achievements and noble efforts here, and the greatness of his nature. In closing he said:

Now, Sir, we are all grateful for the scientific wealth Agassiz brought to our shores and lavished upon our people. We admire the imperial march of his mind through all the realms of philosophical knowledge. We accept the economical laws which he found written all over the earth's surface by the moving glaciers. We follow his classification, which pointed out to each group its place in creation, made zoölogical order out of speculation and theoretical chaos. We are subdued into entire submission by that mental power which could arrange the long and intricate and half-hidden palæontology, and point out where this ends and another begins in the great, continuous line of a fossil and living animal kingdom; the rapid and patient industry to collect facts; the grasping and judicious comprehension to classify them; the lofty survey which deduces the general law. Who can measure the scientific genius of him who possesses all these faculties in healthy combination? These Agassiz had, and more. When he assumed the duties of a popular teacher, he also took upon himself the duties of a learner, an untiring, honest, unassuming searcher after truth. To secure knowledge was his first impulse; to convey it, the next. He was a good teacher of youth, because he felt that every scholar had a right to demand of him a thorough knowledge of what he taught, and because he knew how to draw from the humbles something worth adding to the store which he already possessed. He took part in public education, not because he felt the high importance of what he was to bestow, but because he had an irresistible impulse to join hands with all who were pursuing the paths of knowledge, and because he felt that his own enthusiasm might operate as a new incentive to his associates. Whoever has listened to his conversation with those who surrounded him, at agricultural and educational assemblies, must have been struck with the prominence which he gave his own inquiries for the views and opinions of others, even of those who hung upon his lips, eager for the knowledge which he might impart. And so he encouraged every effort after knowlenge; was impartial of opulence, but was warm-hearted and paternal toward a genuine effort and a reality; was grateful to the farmer who stated a fact in embryology, drawn from observations; rejoiced over every successful endeavor of the Agricultural College; could travel side by side with the hmblest explorers, and could, at a moment's warning, with a wealth of knowledge and a fervid eloquence unequaled, sweep away the fallacies of an antagonist. He was, indeed, the genius of a scientific American, for, whether engaged in the most elaborate investigation at the museum, or at the discussion before the Board of Education, or in a popular lecture, or in a thousand times debated question in the Board of Agriculture, he always displayed the same industry, the same desire to learn, the same vast knowledge, the same fascinating power of conveying his knowledge to others, The influences of this unceasing effort, and this manifold faculty, it is difficult to estimate, but we do know that he engrafted science upon our land, sent it into all our colleges, introduced it in familiar form to our people, gave existence to scientific schools everywhere, sent his pupils into every corner of our land, brought its mysteries into our schools, brought the spirit of our rulers up to a just appreciation of its life-giving influences, and taught the world that the tribute which an educated people are ever ready to bestow upon their great teachers and guides cannot be eclipsed by the patronage of the Kings. Carlile says of Goethe: "A French diplomatic personage contemplating Goethe's physiognomy is said to have observed: '*Viola un homme qui a eu beaucoup de chagrins.*'" But no man could say this of Agassiz. His countenance bore the marks of many joys, the calmness of great faith resting on great knowledge, the consciousness of duties well performed, of inquiries honestly made, of investigations candidly pursued, of a purpose based on honor and right, of a desire to shed light upon the faith of man, of fraternal regard for all the sons of men, of a belief in right as superior to authority, of a lofty recognition of the grandeur of truth when compared with the glittering accidents of life. This gave him an inspiring force and a charm which will never be forgotten by those who enjoyed his blessings.

At the close of Dr. Loring's address the resolutions were unanimously adopted. Hon. Nathaniel Thayer then offered a resolution directing the appointment of a committee of five to consider the condition and future management of the museum, in accordance with the wishes of Prof. Agassiz, expressed at the last meeting before his death. The resolution was adopted, and the committee was constituted of Messrs. Nathaniel Thayer, James Lawrence, Theodore Lyman, George B. Loring, and Joseph White, the latter the Secretary of the Board of Education.

At the last meeting, referred to above, which was held on the 29th of October, Prof. Agassiz verbally reported that, having had, from private funds the amount of $100,000, he should report the way in which it was spent officially, although it had been given to him as a personal gift, for the spending of which he was not responsible to the Trustees, and he gave notice that at the next meeting he should call for the appointment of a committee to consider how best the museum could be placed on a permanent footing, equal to that of the other great museums of the world. This is the duty the committee appointed to-day are to undertake. Prof. Agassiz also announced at the last meeting that Mr. Anderson had authorized the union of the school at Penikese with the museum. For the present the museum is under the direction of Alexander Agassiz, the son of the lamented Professor, and a fit successor to his station, and Mr. Carey, who has long been the trusted assistant to Prof. Agassiz.

FATAL RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

EASTON, Penn., Dec. 24.—This morning as Benjamin Frankfield and wife were driving down Walnut street, the swingle-tree broke and the horses ran away, upsetting the wagon. Frankfield received severe injuries about the body, and Mrs. Frankfield had her nose nearly severed from her face, and received cuts about the face and on the head, penetrating the skull, and had her left hip joint badly fractured. The horses ran into a wagon, in which John Bauer, seventeen years, and a younger brother were, both of whom were thrown out. John died shortly after from his injuries, and his brother is badly hurt. One of the horses was killed.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN CHICAGO.

MEETING WITH THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL—A NOISY ORATOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—The working men's committee had another meeting to-day with the Mayor and Common Councilmen. The joint meeting was called for the purpose of hearing the report of the sub-committee appointed to wait on the Relief and Aid Society. It was stated to the meeting that the officers of the Relief Society were unable to make any definite answer. but would meet with the delegation on Friday next, then to determine how much money could be transferred to the custody of the Mayor for the benefit of those out of employment. This report was far from satisfactory to the laboring men's delegation; and Mr. Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., the leader, made an intemperate speech. Among other things, he said that unless the men who demand this money were furnished with relief before Friday night he would not be responsible for what might happen. There would be trouble of the worst kind; woe would come upon the city. In the name of 10,000 working men, he declared the Relief Society must give up the money in their hands before Saturday, or else there would be trouble. He was fierce in his bearing and loud in his remarks, and, it is hoped, uttered his own rather than the sentiments of the working men. Hoffman is a son of an Ex-Lieutenant Governor of the State. He is an attorney of small calibre, and there is no telling the harm he may occasion by his incendiary speeches. Several Aldermen are determined that he shall keep quiet or else he will be arrested. Before the meeting adjourned, Mayor Colvin assured the delegation that everything possible would be done for the relief of the sufferers. If money could be obtained, every dollar would be judiciously expended for the benefit of those out of employment. There will be another meeting Friday evening.

This afternoon Alderman Charles Woodman, of the Tenth Ward, one of the largest bakers in the city, gave away to the poor upward of 6,000 loaves of bread, and twenty barrels of crackers; and Alderman Jones, of the Twentieth Ward, was engaged all the afternoon giving poultry to the poor of his ward.

LABOR AGITATIONS IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE PATRONS OF INDUSTRY RAMPANT—STRIKES AMONG THE CARPET-WEAVERS, TAILORS, AND 'LONGSHOREMEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—The National League of the Patrons of Industry which is engineered in this city by two men named Fields and Riche, and a woman named Ellis, are making incendiary speeches to the unemployed and employed working people. These demagogues tell those who assemble to hear their arguments, that to have an equal division of the wealth of the country, individual, State, and national, they must demand it. The leader of these labor fanatics, Fields, at a meeting held at the Olympic Theatre, stated that each single laboring man and woman in the country is entitled to $1,000, while the married ones should have $5,000. This, he states, can be obtained if the workers rise *en masse*, and force the Government and wealthy citizens, who are no better than harpies, to give it to them. Another argument of this man is, that the workmen pay twenty-two per cent. interest for everything they wear and eat, and this, he tells them, they can prevent by force. The oppression by capital of labor is deeply and excitedly dwelt upon by these incendiaries. They are traveling through the country for the purpose of organizing lodges of the Patrons of Industry. It is apparent from what has transpired at the meetings held here, that many working men are willing to join in the revolutionary schemes of the agitators. Others, of a sensible turn of mind, leave the assemblages after an idea has been formed of the character of the proceedings.

The carpet-weavers of Kensington and Richmond are still standing out. The German weavers of the same neighborhoods are agitating a strike, and as a committee of the carpet-weavers have conferred with them, there is no doubt they will act in conjunction. Matters are appearing very serious in Kensington. The strikers are composed of men of all nationalities, and are imbued with the wildest communistic ideas, which are intensified by the leaders, who at their meetings denounce the manufacturers in the most violent manner. Arrangements have been made to detail an extra body of policemen at Norris and Howard streets, to protect the factories, factors, and workmen who are working at the reduced wages. The carpet trade, owing to the extended strike, is as much depressed as during the panic. A few factories are running, the majority of those being representative concerns where power-looms are operated. The strikers have become very loud in their denunciations, threatening to murder all those who work below the old prices.

The 'longshoremen are still holding out. They have had a meeting to organize a labor society. The members say that as soon as the organization is perfect, the employers, who represent the leading vessel-owners—the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steam-ship Company, Red Star Line, International Navigation Company, American Steam-ship Company, Boston and Philadelphia Steam-ship Company, and Clyde's steam lines—will be compelled to accede to their terms, which must be $3 per day.

The journeymen tailors, a large body of workmen, are meditating a strike against reduced wages. It is expected that the New-York International Grand Lodge of the Sons of Adam—the labor organization of the tailors—will order a general strike very soon.

From the manner in which the Patrons of Industry, Internationals, and like societies are working, combined with the frequent strikes of great bodies of men, it is apprehended that this city will soon witness a labor demonstration like that of Chicago and Cincinnati, or possibly more violent than those were.

The unemployed laborers from all parts of the country have recently crowded into the city, and the numbers at the Almshouse have been increased by this cause to 4,700.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE GRANGERS.

MANCHESTER, N. H.. Dec. 24.—The masters of the subordinate granges throughout the State, accompanied by their wives, assembled at the G. A. R. Hall here, this morning, and organized a State grange. A constitution and by-laws were adopted. Resolutions were also adopted against special privileges, asking no more for themselves than they are willing to grant for other industries; denouncing trickery, bribery, and corruption in elections; favoring equal and just taxation; calling upon the State to give its children a moral and liberal education; acknowledging the rights of woman by admitting her an equal in the order; demanding justice and economy in the public affairs, and recommending the order as a band of union stronger than armies. There were fifteen or twenty granges represented, and several speakers denounced the idea that there were any party politics in the movement. Dudley T. Chase, of Claremont, was elected Master; C. C. Shaw, of Milford, Secretary; D. M. Clough, of Canterbury, Treasurer; and John D. Lyman, of Exeter, Lecturer.

THE MASSACHUSETTS PROHIBITORY LAW.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—Geo. B. Richmond, of New-Bedford, has been nominated a State Police Commissioner in place of Martin Griffin, resigned. In connection with his resignation Mr. Griffin says: "I am now fully convinced that the Prohibitory law, as it now stands on the statute-books, is detrimental to the cause of temperance, and that it leads to corruption and inefficiency."

CUBA.

CRUISING ABOUT THE COAST AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES STEAMER JUNIATA, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1873.

We have been out for a little cruise. We left on the evening of the 5th, on the morning of which day the Wyoming left for Key West, and returned in the afternoon of Monday, the 8th. The last news we had before leaving was that the English Consul's residence, a little way out of town, had been burnt to the ground, no very easy matter, with the materials used here for building—stone or brick of enormous thickness, overlaid by massive coatings of stucco, made of sea-shell lime. On the morning of the 6th, we were off the Morro Castle, at the entrance again, carefully noting a fort two miles east of it, with two platforms for artillery. A boat from the Kansas came out and brought papers and communications to the commanding officer. We then sailed off again, and experienced for a few hours in the night something of the stiffest kind of gales, the ship rolling tremendously, and creating havoc among the glassware in the pantries. On Sunday we anchored at the entrance to the harbor of Guantanamo, about forty miles east of Santiago. It was not a very lively location. A pilot came off in the afternoon to inquire who we were and all about us, for the information of the Captain of the Port, and said that they had heard at Guantanamo, which, by the way, is twenty-four miles from the entrance and fifteen from the mole, that there was quite a number of men-of-war at Santiago. As the Kansas was the only one there, this shows their means of obtaining news was limited. Fires were seen on the mountains in the evening. Whether due to the insurgents or the husbandman of the period could not be learned. We started back here at about 6:30 on Monday morning, keeping tolerably close to shore, and observing frequent flags flying over minute military posts. We tried some practice torpedoes from the forward booms with gratifying results, and at noon were off the Morro again, and again picked up a boat from the Kansas. The commanding officer concluded to go in, so we hoisted a jack for a pilot, and were soon driving at the bluffs again. A new water battery was seen two miles to the westward, and hurriedly sketched. All the draughtsmen on board, good, bad, and indifferent, were posted around at various coigns of vantage, transferring to their sketch-books the points of interest along the route. Great activity was apparent in the fortifications. The Morro was crammed with men, but few additional guns seem to have been mounted to reinforce the curious remains of antiquity which grin defiance at invading fleets from the summits of precipices. A work at the back of it, however, has just had 14 heavy pieces put into it, the mosquito gun-boats, which were built in New-York, being disarmed for the purpose, and one 100-pounder Parrott was being hoisted on the shears as we passed. The new fort at the inner end of the winding channel of entrance, seemed to have progressed slowly. Crowds of laborers under guard were filling gabions out of little baskets of earth with the listless activity peculiar to the dwellers in these regions. A scow alongside had guns to be mounted here, and there were two sentry-boxes erected. The first thing in a Spanish fort is a sentry-box; the next is a sentry-box, and sentry-boxes are multiplied by way of filling up chinks everywhere. Flags, bunting, in red and yellow stripes, is dear to the soul of the Don. The gun-boats yesterday displayed their ensigns from every mast, besides "dressing" ship from truck to taffrail. It was the *fiesta* of the Immaculate Conception, and at sundown a salute of twelve guns of different calibre, and varied degrees of noise, was banged forth from the saluting battery "forninst" us, while the Plaza and adjacent buildings were enlivened with music, ragamuffins, officers, and bunting to a late hour. We have no news here. The *status quo* is getting monotonous. The uncompromising attitude of the Casino, which defies Old Spain and the rest of the universe, is unchanged. The papers are filled with the same turgid bombast. Burriel is metaphorically patted on the back in every issne. No surrender, and the story of Saragossa and the black flag, the guerrillas, Don John of Austria, Pizarro, &c., are mixed up with fatiguing patriotism.

We coaled ship yesterday. Drill is a daily pastime. The boarding nettings, or mosquito-bars, to keep off possible, but not probable, venturesome and unwelcome visitors, are down every night, and watch and ward kept with the vigilance of actual war. A man-of-war is supposed to be always ready for service, but there is a difference apparent between the readiness of a peace and a war footing. There were general quarters last night, and immense practice at "repelling boarders," "attack by boats," "preparing for raking fire from forward and aft," &c. One watch at a time remained at quarters all night. It was war without the bullets. There was considerable signaling by rockets the while from and to the Morro. The Woodlark (British) came in again yesterday. To-day, a lunette at the coaling station, a beautifully-constructed work, is fast approaching completion. A gun-boat and scows with twelve heavy guns and two field-pieces to be mounted in it, are lying alongside. The trees in front of the saluting battery have been cut down for *abattis*.

We had cricket, yesterday. Rather weak, but still cricket. Some resident Englishmen, partners of the Consul, some Germans from the German Consulate, some of the English-speaking Spaniards and Frenchmen, and some enthusiasts who could'nt speak English, but were charmed with the game. An old Harrovian, a telegraph or cable inspector, or holding some dignified post of the kind, was *facile princeps* and captain of both sides. Several volantes, with their lady occupants, stopped to see the novel game, and the Chief of Police on ambling roadster, with pistols in his holsters, took quite a fatherly interest in the proceedings. The game was played just outside the historical slaughter-house; another will be played to-day, with possibly large reinforcements from the Juniata and Kansas and the Woodlark. The Juniata goes to sea to-morrow, whither is not known. There were rumors yesterday and today of the landing of two expeditions in the vicinity, one with 600 men, but in view of the latest news from New-York it seems incredible. There is much more cordial feeling at the Club San Carlos and daily intimacy strengthens and increases it. It seems a pity that there should be any little unpleasantness with such courteous gentlemen as the Dons are.

THE LOUISIANA MO. RAILROAD BRIDGE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 24.—The great iron bridge of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, crossing the river at Louisiana, Mo., was completed yesterday, and a train of cars passed over it to-day. This bridge consists of nine spans, ranging from 160 to 260 feet in width. The draw, which is 444 feet in length, is the longest in the world. The total length of the bridge is 2,052 feet, and in it are 5,000 cubic yards of masonry, 50,000 cubic yards of rip-rap, and 250,000 cubic yards of earth embankment. Its superstructure is all iron of the best quality. The whole work has been done in less than six months. A dyke, half a mile long, is being built from the Illinois shore so as to insure a permanent channel through the draw. The officers of the railroad and the bridge company reached Louisiana to-day, and there will be a formal opening of the bridge to-morrow.

CHICAGO'S DEFAULTING TREASURER.

SUIT COMMENCED AGAINST DAVID A. GAGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—The city to-day commenced suit against David A. Gage, Ex-Treasurer, *et al.*, to recover a debt for $1,000,000. The other parties to the suit are Messrs. Wm. F. Tucker, Albert Crosby, John B. Sherman, J. H. McVicker, John A. Rice, Nathaniel P. Wilder, and Geo. W. Gage, all of whom are bondsmen for Mr. Gage.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25—1 A. M.—Cloudy and threatening weather, with light, variable winds, and higher temperature, prevail in New-England, From this district westward over the lake region, cloudy weather and light snow with a rise of temperature are reported. The pressure has diminished in the North-west, with a slight fall of temperature and continued cloudy weather. The temperature continues low in the Southern States, with continued cloudy weather, and light to fresh northerly winds. Partly cloudy or clear weather, with a slight rise of temperature, prevails in the Middle Atlantic States, and thence westward to Kentucky.

PROBABILITIES.

For Northern New-England and thence westward over the northern portion of the Middle States and the lower lake region, and northward over the St. Lawrence Valley, generally clear weather, with light snow, will prevail, with but slight changes in temperature and light variable winds.

For the Southern New-England and Middle Atlantic coasts, partly cloudy and foggy weather, with light north-westerly winds and rising temperature during the day.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States east of the Mississippi, generally cloudy weather, with light to fresh northerly to easterly winds, and probably rain on the immediate coasts.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, with increasing pressure, and without a decided change of temperature.

For the Upper Lake region and the North-west, winds, gradually shifting to southerly, with less cloudiness, but with areas of rain, or light snow, from Michigan southward to the Lower Missouri Valley.

IN THE CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 28°; 6 A. M., 28°; 9 A. M., 31°; 12 M., 36°; 3 P. M., 39°; 6 P. M., 39°; 9 P. M., 36°; 12 P. M., 33°. Average, 33¾°.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Cambridge, Mass., City Council, last evening, voted to abolish the office of Superintendent of Schools.

The Canal Board met yesterday at Albany, but adjourned till Dec. 30, without doing anything.

The contract for the legislative printing for two years, has been awarded to Weed, Parsons, & Co.

The complete official returns make the majority for the new Constitution of Pennsylvania, 145,150.

The first regular session of the Washington City Stock Exchange was held yesterday with seventeen members present.

Patience Watson, wife of Robbin Watson, a colored woman over eighty years old, was fatally burned on Monday when alone in her cottage at Allenton, North Kingston, R. I.

Ira, son of Wm. Bicknell, twelve years of age, was drowned on Tuesday in Belleville Pond, North Kingston, having broken through the ice while crossing on his way to school.

City Solicitor Healey, of Boston, to whom the question was referred, gives his opinion that women cannot legally serve on the Boston School Committee. Four women were chosen to that position at the recent elections.

It is reported here that Sheriff Ellis and Treasurer Kane, of Cheyenne County, Nebraska, have been arrested for collusion with swindlers who have been operating so extensively recently on the Union Pacific Railroad.

John Dougherty, implicated in the Storey murder on the 13th inst., was arrested on Tuesday night in the Harbigh mines, near Hazleton, Penn. Dougherty is nineteen years old, and confesses that he was of the party that committed the murder.

A post mortem examination and partial hearing were held in the case of Rose Mehan, in Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon. The testimony submitted went to show that she died from violence, and the evidence tended to implicate one of the young men now in custody.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Wassaumkeag Hall block and the dwelling-house of W. C. Jackson, in Stockton, Me., were destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The total loss is estimated at $12,000.

A fire yesterday morning in the last-room of the National Rubber Company, at Bristol, R. I., caused $5,000 or $6,000 damage. It was confined to that room, which is fire-proof.

VOLUNTARY REDUCTION OF SALARY—THE WEATHER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—John C. McMullin, General Superintendent of the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, has reduced his own salary fifteen per cent., and that of other employes of the road from five to ten per cent., to commence Jan. 1. This action is unprecedented in this section of the country.

The weather in Chicago is altogether too mild for this season of the year. The Sanitary Superintendent says it has been so unusually warm as to almost cause epidemic. It is cooler to-night, and snow flakes are falling now and then.

THE RECENT EASTERN RAILROAD DISASTER.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Dec. 24.—From the evidence now in, relating to the late collision on the Eastern Railroad, between Kennebunk and Day's Siding, it is evident that a blind adherence to rules without excercise of judgment, attaches to the Kennebunk operator. The red signal once displayed should have remained in position, in which case the terrible accident would have been prevented; had the up train known of the withdrawal of the signal they could and would have taken precautions, by sending men ahead and to the rear with signals.

DENSE FOG IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 24.—The city has been enveloped in a dense fog to-day. Up to noon the workshops and business houses were lighted to the full power of the gas-metres, and in some parts of the city it was found necessary to light the street-lamps.

A SCHOOL JANITOR SHOT.

DOVER, N. H., Dec. 24.—George H. Smith, the Janitor of the school-house in Ward No. 2, was shot in the neck by an unknown man, at 5 o'clock this morning, in the School Street School-house, where he found the stranger when he went to build a fire. The wound is dangerous, and Smith's condition is regarded as critical. The city offers $500 reward for the capture and conviction of the would-be assassin.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GEN. SICKLES.

THE REPORTED HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION DURING THE NEGOTIATIONS DENIED.

MADRID, Dec. 24.—The *Epoca* publishes a letter from Gen. Sickles declaring that early in the Virginius dispute the Intransigentes of Madrid proposed to make a demonstration hostile to the United States. The *Epoca* denies that there was any such intention, and regrets that Gen. Sickles took no pains to contradict the dispatch from America reporting that such a demonstration had actually taken place.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

IMPROVED HEALTH OF THE GERMAN KAISER.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—The Emperor William is much better. He has been up all day.

FRANCE.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH ITALY—BAZAINE STILL IN PARIS.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Chevalier Nigra was well received by President McMahon yesterday, and the interview was of the most friendly character.

Marshal Bazaine is still confined in the Palace of the Trianon.

SPAIN.

A CARLIST STATEMENT—MORIONES REPORTED TO BE SURROUNDED.

BAYONNE, Dec. 24.—Ten steamers are at San Sebastian for the purpose of embarking the force of Republicans under Gen. Moriones, which is surrounded by 30,000 Carlists, and can only escape capture by taking refuge on the vessels.

PREPARING TO STORM CARTAGENA—INEFFECTUAL SORTIES.

LONDON, Dec. 25—5:30 A. M.—Dispatches from Cartagena state that active preparations are making for an assault on the city. The besiegers have received large quantities of shell and grenades. Gen. Dominquez holds frequent conferences with the Admiral for the purpose of securing the co-operation of the fleet. The insurgents have made several ineffectual sorties.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARRIVALS OUT OF NEW-YORK STEAMERS.

MOVILLE, Dec. 24.—The Anchor Line steamers Iowa, Capt. Shand, from New-York, Dec. 10, and Elysia, Capt. Campbell, from New-York, Dec. 13, arrived here to-day.

GERMANY.

THE FRANKFORT STOCK MARKET.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 24.—United States Five-Twenty Bonds closed at 97⅛ for the issue of 1862.

ITALY.

AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE POPE'S EXCHEQUER.

ROME, Dec. 24.—The Rector of the American College has remitted to the Pope the sum of $25,000, contributed by the faithful in the United States.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The *Pensiero* of Nice says that Gen. Garibaldi's health is improving, but that he is obliged to keep himself, for the most time, in a recumbent posture, and to use crutches when walking.

The deficit in the administration of the Vienna International Exhibition amounts to 4,600,000 florins. The estimated cost provided for by Parliament was 15,700,000 florins; the actual expense turns out to be 19,700,000.

The late Mr. Thomas Baring has left one year's salary to all the clerks and servants in the employment of the firm of Baring Brothers. The sum which will have to be paid under this provision is upward of £30,000.

A telegram from Vienna says that according to advices from St. Petersburg the Shah of Persia has offered assistance to Russia in a Spring campaign against the Turcomans, and in seizing the capital of Khorassan.

There is a report now that the German Government, failing in London, has been offering to advance money to Italy, but that the Ministry of Victor Emmanuel were not to be caught. Italy, they said, has made too many sacrifices for independence to be willing to give it so readily.

Negotiations are in progress between Russia and China for a revision of the Treaty of Commerce of 1860. Russia desires that the whole of China should be made accessible to its merchants and available for its commerce, and especially that the restrictions imposed upon the tea trade, and limiting it to the frontier places, be rescinded, so that Russian importers may deal directly with the growers.

The Emperor of Russia has consented to arbitrate in the dispute between the Peruvian and Japanese Governments as to the coolie ship Maria Luz. The Japanese authorities have readily consented to give up the vessel, but they refuse to pay any compensation for the losses sustained by the Peruvian merchants in consequence of the liberation of the coolies.

At the beginning of the century the erection of new churches in England was proceeding at the rate of three per year. It is now going on at the rate of 120 per year, at a cost of $3,200,000, besides a further annual outlay of about $4,000,000 in enlarging additional churches, and $3,000,000 more in the restoration of cathedrals. This is all being done within the Anglican communion. It does not include the Roman Catholic or dissenting bodies.

The advices from the Cape of Good Hope state that the gold discoveries reported by the previous mail are at a locality about 500 or 600 miles north of the diamond fields, whence they can be reached in about seven or eight days. At present there seems to be no information sufficient to attract many explorers, but the fact of two nuggets having been found, one weighing sixteen and one-half ounces, and the other nearly twenty-three ounces, has led to the inference that the district may be very rich.

The *Patrie* announces that eight arrests have been made in Lyons on account of a political plot. The leader was arrested, and important documents and some poniards were found upon him. He stated that he was expecting a telegram announcing the triumph of the Left, and that on its receipt he intended to seize the Hotel de Ville, and proclaim Lyons as a Commune of the Free Federation of the South, and promulgate the abolition of taxes, religious worship, and the standing army.

The other day the Pope received addresses from pupils belonging to the German and North American colleges, and in reply he bestowed upon them the benefit of his fatherly counsel. Both, it seems, need it. The Germans were bidden to prepare for terrible persecution when they reached home again, and were urged to imitate the "glorious example" of their clergy. The case of the Americans is very different. They are liable to the temptations resulting from an excess of liberty, and are, therefore, exhorted to practice the "laws of Christ," and to obtain victory over themselves.

The London correspondent of the Belfast *Newsletter* says: "A good story is going the round of the British Museum just now. It appears that a gentleman named Tucker, finding in the library catalogue, under the head of 'Histories,' a work by a namesake, asked one of the attendants to bring it. The official bowed, and retired to fulfill the mandate. He was a very long time away; but, on his return, after an interval of two hours, he handed Mr. Tucker a very thin volume, which proved to be *The History of Little Tom Tucker!* Mr. Tucker has not again turned up in the reading-room."

TRIAL OF EX-MAYOR HALL.

THE CLOSING SCENES.

THE SUMMING UP FOR THE PROSECUTION AND THE DEFENSE—THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

The trial of Ex-Mayor Hall for criminal and willful neglect to audit, as President of the Board of Audit, appointed by special act of the Legislature, the six millions of fraudulent claims against the County, was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, at the hour of opening. Counsel for the people having announced the close of their side of the case at the hour of adjournment on the previous day, it was supposed that the proceedings yesterday would begin by an opening address by counsel for the accused preparatory to introducing testimony in his defense. Instead of this, however, counsel announced that they would offer no testimony, but would proceed at once to argue the case to the jury on the testimony presented by the prosecution. As on the preceding day, the prosecution was represented by Hon. Lyman Tremain, Wheeler H. Peckham, and District Attorney Phelps. Mr. Hall was aided by Messrs. Edwin N. Stoughton, T. C. T. Buckley, and Aaron J. Vanderpoel, his partner.

Mr. Stoughton, on the part of the accused, and Mr. Tremain, on the part of the people, occupied about three hours respectively, in summing up, and were listened to with marked attention throughout by the large audience present in court, a very considerable proportion of which was composed of members of the Bar and substantial citizens of the Metropolis. At about 4 o'clock, the hour of closing the public offices, it being apparent that the case would be submitted to the jury before adjournment, the audience attendant on the trial received a large accession from official and political quarters of persons familiar with the transactions which led to the proceedings, and interested to see the result. Shortly after 5 o'clock Judge Daniels submitted the case to the jury in a charge considered in the main unimpassioned and impartial, but in which he dwelt with emphasis on the fact that the act under which the Board of Audit, of which the accused was President, conferred authority on its members to examine into the validity and justness of the claims presented to them; that they could, if they deemed it necessary, compel the claimants to submit evidence before them on those points; that the accused was a man of intelligence—of eminence in his profession—none more than he capable of interpreting the true meaning of the statute, and his failure to exercise the powers therein conferred would reasonably lead to the inference that he had been guilty of neglect.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Stoughton commenced his address to the jury on behalf of Ex-Mayor Hall when the Court of Oyer and Terminer met yesterday morning. He said that as counsel for the prosecution had not insinuated that Mr. Hall was connected in any way with the frauds which men had the hardihood to concoct, intending to deceive the Mayor, to their own guilt and their own degradation, his counsel had come to the conclusion that it was unnecessary to place any evidence before the jury. If there was any suggestion that such a connection existed they would answer it with evidence. The case was now narrowed down to the question whether Mr. Hall was technically guilty of neglect, and for this he was indicted with fifty-five offenses, on each of which he could be sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of $250, the punishment of a life-time. He (Mr. Stoughton) believed the jury had come to the conclusion that Mr. Hall had not been guilty of any fault whatever. They had intended to move for a direction to acquit but Mr. Buckley, who was to make the motion, had intrusted it to him, and it would be interwoven in his address, and thus time would be saved. Mr. Hall, before he became Mayor of New-York, was for twelve years District Attorney. His official life was stainless and irreproachable, and no one ever charged him with conduct unbecoming the dignity and importance of the office which involved the prosecution of criminals. When, during his Mayoralty, the publications relating to the frauds perpetrated on the City, and which startled the entire community, appeared in the press, what did Mr. Hall do? He went to the office of the Controller and went through the papers with Mr. Storrs, the Deputy Controller. Feeling, with the light then thrown on these past transactions, that there was possibly a foundation for the charges, he thought it his duty to take immediate action, and accordingly he appointed a joint committee, composed of representatives of the tax-payers and City officials, to investigate them. He had no cause to fear. Did they believe that if he had known in his heart that he was guilty of any participation in these unlawful transactions he would have taken the course upon which he resolved? He advised Controller Connolly to resign, thus incurring his enmity, and showing that he dared to invite the hand of every man connected with these transactions to be raised against him. Not one dollar of the money which had been filched from the public Treasury ever stained his pocket, and the public verdict had long since acquitted him of participation in anything like fraud or robbery. The jury must be satisfied not only that there was an error of judgment, but it must appear to their satisfaction that he was guilty of a malicious and willful act, and that he criminally and willfully perverted the powers conferred upon him. It had been shown that 33⅓ per cent. had been added to the bills, but how was Mr. Hall, a lawyer, to know anything of the items of a plumber's bill? Was he to bring persons to examine each item before he signed the bill? The three first counts of the indictment were framed on the theory that the Board of Audit, of whom the defendant was one, refused to audit, and the fourth count, which was based upon common law, was framed on the theory that they wickedly, knowingly, and unlawfully perverted the powers of their office to the allowance of a bill which they knew to be false and fraudulent. He did not want his learned friends to insist on that.

Mr. Tremain—Yes, Sir. We insist on all the counts.

Mr. Stoughton—Do you insist that Mr. Hall knew the bills to be false and fraudulent?

Mr. Tremain—We insist on all the counts relating to the Keyser, Garvey, and Davidson claims.

Mr. Stoughton proceeded to argue that there must be an absolute refusal or a willful neglect to audit to constitute the offense with which the defendant was charged. If a fraudulent bill was audited, and it was done on insufficient proof, it must appear affirmatively to the jury that Mr. Hall willfully allowed it, knowing that it was fraudulent, and that he had the intent to aid in the commission of a fraud. Let them consider for a moment who were associated with the Mayor in the Board of Audit. Connolly, who was one of the members, had been three terms State Senator, and two terms County Clerk. He was trusted by the people of this County in the most unlimited way, and down to April, 1870, he stood in the estimation of the community as a perfectly honest man. Who was Mr. Tweed? He was President of the Board of Supervisors, which had allowed claims to the extent of millions of dollars against the County, and he had sat as a Judge in the court in which the present case was being tried. Watson had been County Auditor from 1862, and Woodward was Clerk to the Board of Supervisors. Would the most suspicious of men suspect such persons of a vile and wicked purpose? Presumptively, every one of these was an honest man; but, nevertheless, Mr. Hall came to the determination that there should be certified to him and his co-auditors the fact that every bill had passed the Board of Supervisors or its appropriate committee before they would act upon it. A resolution to that effect was drawn up by Mr. Hall's own hand, and adopted by the board, and this was prescribing the kind of evidence upon which they were entitled, if they thought fit, to allow claims presented to them. It was an undoubted fact that unjust claims to a large amount had been made against and paid by the County, but Mr. Hall was guiltless in the matter. He had to sign 60, 70, and 100 warrants a day, and he had to act on the faith of the investigation of others. In all the great departments of the Government they must act on the faith of the returns of their subordinates, and even the jury must act on the faith of the statements of men placed on the stand. It was urged by the prosecution that the Board of Audit did not meet after their first meeting, but in answer to that he begged to remind them that the board, at the suggestion of Mr. Hall, adopted a resolution providing for the certification of bills before they came up for audit. He did not know that the learned counsel on the other side would insist that they were bound to meet, but he did not think that the court would allow it to go to the jury that the mere fact of their not meeting without the consciousness of Mr. Hall that they were bound to meet, was sufficient to justify a conviction. He asked the court to say that there was no evidence that Mr. Hall had any knowledge or reason to suppose that these bills were false or fraudulent, and whether he was not justified in acting judicially upon the testimony prescribed by the resolution. He thought the court would come to the conclusion that there was no testimony which it would be safe for the jury to take in view of a conviction. There was no testimony, he maintained, to establish fraud or evil purpose on the part of Mr. Hall, and, therefore, he did not come within the range of the expression of having willfully neglected his duty. In conclusion, he submitted the case confidently to the jury, being sure that they would relieve Mr. Hall from the trouble which had so long and so severely oppressed him.

MR. TREMAIN'S ADDRESS TO THE JURY.

Mr. Tremain then commenced his reply on the part of the people. He said that the duty which fell to his lot on this occasion was a most unpleasant one, inasmuch as it involved the prosecution of a member of his own profession, but, nevertheless, having been asked by the Attorney General to undertake it, he felt himself bound to do so, regardless of his private feeling in the matter. The defendant occupied a position wherein he was the guardian of the public money, and the jury should remember that the sanction of laxity in that duty by their verdict would lead persons in other positions to follow the example with impunity. This case was important to the tax-payers of this City, who looked to the Board of Audit as a body standing between them and wrong. It was important to the widow and the orphan, who were interested, that millions should not be taken away through the negligence of the sworn sentinel; and it was important to the honor of the City of New-York, where the acts of men in exalted positions of trust brought dishonor and disgrace upon the name of the great Republic. The question first to be considered in this case was, What constituted willful neglect of duty? The law laid down that ignorance of it was no excuse for that willful neglect, and therefore the statements as to the defendant having done his duty in any other way were to be entirely disregarded. By a new act of the Legislature, the duty of auditing all claims against the County of New-York was imposed upon the defendant and two others. He should ask the court to charge that the duty imposed by this act—a duty of a quasi judicial character—could only be performed at a regular meeting of the officers composing the Board of Audit, and the that people were entitled to the benefit of their joint discretion, intelligence, and judgment in dealing with the papers and the evidence before them. The prosecution held that even if the board met and acted on the report of the Auditor, or any agent whom they may have intrusted with the investigation of accounts, thus abandoning their own function of investigation, they would have been guilty of willful neglect of duty. They asked the court to charge the jury as a matter of law, that if the only meeting of the Board of Audit was on the 5th of May, and that they subsequently signed certificates separately, they were guilty, and the defendant was guilty. They would also ask his Honor to charge that the defendant and the two persons associated with him were acting illegally, in transferring to an auditor, no matter how honest he might be, the duties which devolved upon them. The learned counsel for the defendant in speaking of the confidence which he (the defendant) reposed in those associated with them, passed a high eulogium upon Mr. Connolly.

Mr. Stoughton denied that he had eulogized Mr. Connolly. He spoke of him as he was known at the time of the transactions out of which this trial arose. He did not speak of him as he was now known.

Mr. Tremain had thought it was a matter of notoriety that Connolly was generally known as "Slippery Dick." [Applause.]

Judge Daniels said this court-room was no fit place for any manifestation of feeling, and if the occurrence which had just taken place was repeated, he should order the court to be cleared.

Mr. Tremain, continuing his address, said that no man was more responsible to the tax-payers of New-York than the Mayor, who was chosen by the people to represent and protect their interests. Although the evidence tended to show neglect of duty on the part of Tweed and Connolly, the attention of the jury would not be called to any question other than the defendant's neglect, and he should ask the court to charge that the only question was whether the defendant was proved to have been guilty of the offense with which he stands charged in the indictment. Many of the accounts, the certificates to which were signed by the defendant, had nothing on their face to show that they had passed the Board of Supervisors. The fiat of William M. Tweed seemed to be enough; that was the golden key that led to the passing of the accounts with such facility. Keyser, McBride Davidson, and Garvey did not know that the Board of Audit had ever met, or that their bills were presented to such a body. Indeed, a single glance at some of the accounts would reveal their fraudulent character. There were items relating to the supply of lead and other material, but when and where delivered, or for what purpose, was not stated, and other accounts again had attached to them certificates, although they were not indorsed by the "Boss" or anybody else. Leaving the question of the neglect of duty, he would call their attention to the fourth count, in which the defendant was charged with a perversion and abuse of his official duty. He submitted that the proof was sufficient to establish that, and that the defendant was liable in common law. It was urged for the defense that the Mayor had such a multiplicity of engagements that he could not investigate these matters. Did he say that in his message? No. Even if he did, then why did he not give up his office and surrender it to a better man? He had no duty so important as that imposed upon him by the new act, and if he could not attend to it he ought to have asked for a suspension until there was more time at his disposal. No evidence had been given for the defense, because the best testimony in his behalf was silence. It was urged that this was but a technical offense, but the facts showed that it was something more although there was no allegation of corruption. The defendant was charged not only with an error of discretion, but with willful neglect to perform his duty. Tweed was no doubt clothed with imperial power, but the defendant was a man of infinitely greater talent and ability, and he was placed in a position where he might have swept away the corruption which surrounded him, and earned the lasting gratitude of the people of New-York.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

Judge Daniels commenced his charge to the jury at 4:30. He said: The defendant in this case, so far as the inquiry involved is concerned, is, in substance, indicted for willfully neglecting the performance of an official duty imposed upon him by an act of the Legislature, passed on the 20th of April, 1870, and which went into effect upon that day. At the time when this act was passed the defendant was the Mayor of the City of New-York, and it was contemplated prior to that time, and consummated, in fact, by previous legislation, that certain changes should take place in the form of the City Government, one of them being that the defendant, in common with other persons, should constitute a Board of Audit, to investigate claims against the County. The duty was not novel in its character, because similar duties had been imposed upon other bodies and officers of the City for a great many years. It had been the policy of the law of the State to require claims which were presented against municipal bodies to be audited, examined, and reported by certain boards to which this duty was confided. In reference to towns, the duty is confided to certain town officers; in reference to villages, to the Trustees of villages; and in reference to counties, ordinarily to the Board of Supervisors. The duty is one that is familiar to the laws of the State, and was when this statute was enacted. It was performed in this county by the Board of Supervisors, and it became necessary in taking away the powers of the board, or providing for its reorganization, that this duty should be charged upon other persons, so that claims made against the City or County should be only paid after they were made the subject of examination, so as to ascertain that they were fairly and legally due by the board against whom they were made. In reference to matters of this kind, you see it is necessary that there should be some board or some authority of this nature, in order to protect the public bodies of the State against spurious, or fictitious, or unjust claims. It is placed in the hands of these boards to discharge the duty which individuals ordinarily discharge for themselves when claims are made against them. These boards and their officers, consequently, as I have already said, have been made the subject of legislation from time to time from a very early period in the legislative history of the State of New-York, for the purpose of protecting the tax-payers and the public from the payment of claims which should not be paid, and of securing a proper, a faithful and a complete investigation into the existence of these claims before they should be allowed and made the subject of payment out of the public Treasury. At the time when these changes were made by the act of April, 1870, in the Board of Supervisors, claims were in existence, which, according to the assumption of the Legislature, had not been the subject of audit by that board. The legislation of 1870 contemplated that some further action should be taken upon the claims then in the hands of the Board of Supervisors, before these claims were made the subject of allowance and payment. There were, according to the evidence of Mr. Storrs, the Deputy Controller, 190 of these claims, and the Legislature seems to have contemplated the necessity of a further investigation of the accounts before their payment out of the Treasury of the County of New-York. For this reason the act of April, 1870, in part, was passed, and it is provided in the fourth section of the act that the defendant, together with two other persons, the Controller of the City of New-York and the then President of the Board of Supervisors should audit these accounts—in other words, should examine and investigate them for the purpose of ascertaining whether they were accounts of such a character as should be paid out of the public moneys of the County of New-York. The language of the statute was: "All liabilities against the County of New-York incurred previous to the passing of this act (it was on the 26th of April, 1870.) shall be audited by the Mayor, Controller, and present President of the Board of Supervisors, and the accounts which are found to be due shall be provided for by the issue of revenue bonds payable during 1871, and the Board of Supervisors shall include in the levy of taxes for 1871 an amount to pay said bonds with interest thereon." This statute contemplates from its very terms that the defendant together with two other persons would audit these claims—would, in substance, examine into the foundation upon which the justice of the claims was held to be sustained. A good deal has been said during the progress of the case as to the nature and meaning of the word "audit." The term is used in popular intercourse, and seems to have been used by the Legislature in the same general sense. It is a term of ordinary and popular signification, and when these terms are used in the enactment of a law it is to be presumed, unless there is something in the law indicating a different purpose on the part of the Legislature, that they are addressed to the individual in the sense in which they are popularly understood in the community. In the language of Senator Hand, the duty of the Auditor is "to audit, which means to hear, to examine, to adjust, to pass upon, and settle, and it matters not whether the duty is difficult or easy in its nature; it requires the exercise of judgment, and that is enough." That is substantially the duty which was imposed upon the defendant as one of the three individuals appointed by the act of 1870, and it was a duty he was required to perform conjointly with those other two persons named in the statute. The statute then contemplated that these persons were to act conjointly, substantially as a board, and after auditing the accounts, they were to express their determination in substance by the certificate they might make as the result of their investigation. The statute, taken in connection with the preceding law on the subject, leaves no doubt as to the course these persons were required to adopt in pursuance of the authority conferred upon them by this act of April, 1870. The necessity or the propriety, or both, of requiring the discharge of such a duty from some board is entirely manifest by the manner in which these accounts were presented, the manner in which they were afterward passed, the manner in which they were afterward allowed to be paid out of the public Treasury, because it appears in many instances the accounts were false and fictitious and fraudulent, and in consequence of this character of the accounts a very large amount of money has been abstracted from the public Treasury which should not have been appropriated to any such purposes. It is the object of legislation of this kind to avoid consequences of this nature, and to require public officers where they are invested with this power to discharge the duties which the law enjoins upon them in such a manner that the public Treasury may be protected against peculation. In this case the evidence shows the necessity for such action, the necessity for such investigation, together, too, with the probability that, if a thorough and proper investigation of the accounts then in the hands of the Board of Supervisors had been made, their fictitious and fraudulent character would have been detected. Indeed, in the prosecution of the discharge of duties of this nature the board had a right to make the person whose accounts were made the subject of investigation to produce some evidence of their justice and authenticity. They had a right to ask the person to produce evidence that the account was of a bona-fide character. It is true the act does not imply the exercise of this authority, but it naturally grows out of the power given to them and the duties they were required to discharge. Now the question arises in this case whether the defendant, having this authority conferred upon him as a member of the board, willfully neglected to perform the duty he was required to perform under the statute. It is claimed on the part of the prosecution that the evidence is of such a nature as reasonably and fairly to lead the minds of the jury to the conclusion that there was such a neglect and omission on his part, and that is probably the more important for you in this case, because really there can be no substantial difference of opinion as to the character of the duty the defendant was required to perform. The language of the statute is plain. He himself is an experienced lawyer, a man of prominent position, of great intelligence and great capacity, and under these circumstances, where the language of the statute is plain, there certainly can be no impropriety in holding him to the discharge of the duty which the statute reasonably and fairly, according to the import of the language used, has imposed upon him. We therefore, come to the question whether the defendant willfully refused or willfully neglected to perform his duty—that is, whether, together with the two other persons named, he willfully refused or neglected to investigate accounts which they were required to investigate for the purpose of ascertaining whether they were proper claims or not. The first thing we encounter in reference to the action of the defendants is the resolution passed on the 5th of May, the act having been passed on the 26th of April. The effect of that was to make the certificate of the President of the Board of Supervisors and of the clerk, Woodward, sufficient to establish the correctness of the accounts, and it is claimed on the part of the prosecution that there was here a determination and a design to willfully and intentionally omit the discharge of this duty. For the purpose of constituting a violation of the provisions of the statute—making such a refusal or willful neglect a misdemeanor—all that is necessary is that the officer shall willfully design to neglect what the law requires him to perform. He may not design to commit crime; all that is necessary is that he willfully designs to do an act which, by the laws of the State, constitutes crime. The question here, therefore, is, did the defendant at this time, or any other time, in pursuance of this resolution, willfully neglect to perform the duty which the statute of 1870 required him to perform? You are undoubtedly well aware of the fact that the duties and obligations of public officers are defined in the statutes of the State. They are prescribed by the law, and it is the policy of the law, to prescribe them in terms so plain and simple, that there shall be no difficulty in understanding what the duties of the officer may be and what the public have a right to expect at his hands. Such is the case here, and the statute provides that in neglecting it he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. It was a personal duty, and the defendant and his associates had no right to renounce the personal performance of that duty, or to delegate it to the Board of Supervisors, or the President or Secretary of that board. The statute had prescribed otherwise; it had prescribed, in consequence of the changes about to be made at that time, and the existence of unpaid claims, that these three gentlemen should discharge the duty of auditing these accounts. Did the defendant, as one member of the board, willfully neglect to perform that duty? Did he renounce this authority in favor of some other person, and in that way omit or decline to exercise the authority which the law conferred, and to discharge the duty it had imposed? If he did so designedly and intentionally and purposely, then that willful neglect which the statute contemplates for the purpose of making out that the crime of misdemeanor against a public officer has been committed, would seem to exist in the case. It is not necessary that there should have been a desire or intent to defraud. What the law requires to constitute an offense of this character is that the person shall design to perform the act which, under the statute, creates a crime. Now we approach a step further for the purpose of seeing what was subsequently done. Accounts were presented, and it is claimed by the prosecution that some of them are so grossly fraudulent that they ought at once to have aroused the attention and suspicion of the defendant. One of these accounts is from a Mr. Davidson, which was presented, according to him, for articles supplied, the amount being $16,840. His testimony is that when he received the money for this account, the warrant for the payment of it was laid down with its face on the desk, that he was required to indorse his name, and that he did indorse it on the supposition that it was for the amount which he claimed against the County of New-York. He says he receives the amount of the bill, and no more, whereas the warrant, as it is produced here, appears to have been drawn for three times the amount. This is the evidence for the prosecution, and I do not understand from the defense that it is questioned. It is claimed that the great difference between the amount of the bill and the amount of the warrant would have exposed the fraud, and that, inasmuch as no detection was made, it is evident these persons were not exercising the authority conferred upon them, and discharging the duty required of them by the act of 1870. It appears from Garvey's evidence that seven of the claims presented by him against the County for payment were made out with the connivance and at the instance of the public officers of this County; that they were made out upon an entirely fabricated and fictitious basis; that they were made up out of imaginary circumstances, and that they were presented as authentic and proper claims against the County of New-York and money obtained upon them. Now, in reference to this, it is claimed by the prosecution that a reasonable and proper amount of attention by these persons as a board would at once have led to the discovery of the existence of this fraud. It might not have led to the discovery of fraud, but the public were entitled to the advantage of having such an investigation as the law contemplates on the part of these persons, with the expectation, with at least the possibility, that if the investigation required by law was made, it might result in exposing the fact that these claims were fictitious and fraudulent. It is claimed on the part of the defense that the defendant's duties were of such an arduous nature as to prevent his performing the duties imposed by this statute. That does not constitute an excuse for the non-performance of duty. It might justify him in postponing the duties until a convenient opportunity presented itself, but if he undertakes the discharge of the statutory authority at all, he must go on with the performance of it. Looking at all the facts and circumstances, it is for you to determine whether you are satisfied, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the defendant is proved to be guilty of the offense alleged against him in the indictment. If you are satisfied of that, no matter how much you regret it, no matter how much the defendant's friends may regret that he has involved himself in these legal consequences, it is your duty to pronounce him guilty. If, however, you entertain a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the defendant, as to the question whether he willfully neglected to perform his duty, the defendant is entitled to the benefit of that doubt, and it would necessarily lead to his acquittal.

THE JURY RETIRE.

At 6 o'clock the jury retired to consider their verdict, and at 8:10 they returned to court, when

The foreman, addressing Judge Daniels, said: Your Honor, we wish to ask a few questions. We wish your Honor to inform us whether a simple neglect of duty requires a verdict of guilty, or whether it must be a willful neglect.

Judge Daniels—It must be a willful neglect, and a single act of willful neglect is sufficient.

The Foreman—We wish also to know whether in your charge you stated we were to decide the question whether the neglect was willful or not?

Judge Daniels—Decidedly, it is a question for your consideration whether it was willful; if unintentional the charge is not proved.

Before the jury again retired the Judge intimated that he would wait for about an hour, when, if they had not arrived at a verdict, the court would be adjourned and they would be placed in care of officers for the night.

For further Report see Eighth Page.

THE BROOKLYN CLUBBING CASE.

EVIDENCE OF CAPT. BOURNE—DEMMING'S ACCOUNT OF THE STRUGGLE.

The case of William Demming, charged with feloniously assaulting Capt. Bourne, of the Second Police Precinct, came up for examination before Justice Walsh yesterday, the facts of which have already been published in THE TIMES. Mrs. Demming, it will be remembered, was severely clubbed by Capt. Bourne while endeavoring to interpose between her husband and the Captain's club. Mrs. Demming subsequently obtained a warrant for Capt. Bourne's arrest on a charge of felonious assault. That case is set down for examination on Thursday next. Yesterday the charge preferred by Bourne against Demming was examined into.

Capt. I. S. Bourne deposed: I am Captain of Police of the Second Precinct. I know James Demming and his wife. On Friday night, Dec. 12, I came along from Hicks street toward Henry street. When I got to the corner of Henry and Middagh my attention was attracted to a man and woman, whom I afterward found were Demming and his wife, standing in Henry street, about thirty feet from me. Thought the man was under the influence of liquor. The woman was holding on to him. They walked down Henry street about seventy-five feet and stepped up on the stoop of a house. I waited a minute or two and walked past them. As I passed I looked over my right shoulder to see if they were still standing there; I halted a minute or so and heard a step coming in the direction which I was standing. I looked and saw that Demming had left the woman on the steps and was coming toward me. The first salute I got was: "You ——, what are you following me and that woman for?" I said: "My friend, I believe I have a right to the sidewalk." He said: "By ——, I want you to understand that woman is my wife." I said: "Have I asked you any questions, or spoken to either you or your wife?" He made me no answer, and I asked him if he lived in the house where that woman was standing. He said he did. I then turned up the lappel of my coat, showed him my shield, and told him that I was an officer, and that he had better have no trouble, but go in and get to bed, as he was under the influence of liquor. He then stepped back and put his right hand in the inside of his breast pocket, and in a moment I saw a pistol-barrel shine. He then said, "You ——, I'll learn you." I then pulled out my club, and when I saw him leveling the pistol at me I struck his right arm, but did not knock the pistol from his hand. The muzzle of the pistol struck me on the forehead. I grasped the barrel with my left hand, and he continued to hold the butt end in his hand. I then used my club. During the fracas, when he and I had hold of the pistol, I heard him say, "You have killed my wife." I looked then at my right, and saw that Mrs. Demming had blood on her face. I did not see Mrs. Demming from the time I saw her on the stoop until then. During the mêlée I felt the barrel of the pistol move, and the loaded chambers soon fell on the sidewalk. I was afraid to pick it up for fear he would strike me on the head with the other part of the pistol. [The pistol, a Smith and Wesson, exhibited and offered in evidence.] I then threw Demming on the sidewalk, put my foot on him, and wrenched the pistol from his hand. Then I took him to the station-house. Don't remember having hit Mrs. Demming with my club.

Demming testified as follows: I saw Capt. Bourne first on that night near corner of Middagh and Henry streets. When my wife and I got to the house, she was about opening the door, when I saw Capt. Bourne following close behind us, and stop right in front of the door. I said, "What is that man following us for?" Bourne had then taken a few steps past us, and was standing looking at us. I asked him what he was following us for. I told him that the lady was my wife. He said, "You're drunk." I said, "That's my wife, and I live here." He then drew a club and struck me, at the same time grasping me by the neck. The blow staggered me; he continued to beat me; he was in citizen's clothes, but when he was beating me he said he was an officer. I had a pistol in my pocket that night; never drew it or presented it at his head; the pistol slipped out of my pocket, and before it reached the ground I made a grab for it; but cannot tell now whether I got hold of it or whether it fell to the ground. [At this point the vest worn for the occasion was exhibited. The inside pocket, which was torn, was on the right side of the vest.] Never had any intention of shooting the Captain, and if he had not followed my wife and myself in the manner he did, I never would have spoken to him.

Cross-examined: I had been drinking a little that day. Don't think I had taken twenty-five drinks that day. Might have had six or seven drinks.

Witness was closely cross-examined on this point, but his recollection as to where and how much he had been drinking on the day in question appeared to be very indistinct. He admitted that he had been drinking on the day previous to this, and that his pistol was loaded.

Mrs. Demming corroborated her husband's testimony. The examination was then adjourned.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

Princeton College closed its Fall term last week, and will not reopen until Jan. 7. Most of the students have gone home for the holidays, and the town presents a comparatively deserted appearance. Selections are already being made for the 127th Commencement next June, and the following gentlemen have been chosen as minor orators: From the American Whig Society—D. G. Wooten, Texas; C. C. Allen, Missouri; S. S. Miller, Pennsylvania, and A. Newman, New-York. From the Choroplin Society—George B. Halstead, of New-Jersey; James Pennewill, Delaware; J. P. Coyle, Pennsylvania; John P. Campbell, New-York. A semi-official statement has been made of the reasons why the Faculty did not approve of the entertainments recently announced to be given at Princeton by Gerald Massey and Mrs. Scott-Siddons; to the former because of his openly-expressed rationalism and hostility to orthodox belief and religion, and to the latter because the Presbyterian Church objects to a woman occupying their platforms or pulpits.

The Theological Seminary has just issued its annual catalogue for 1873-4, showing an aggregate attendance of 101 students, of whom twenty-nine are Seniors, thirty-eight in the Middle Class, and thirty in the Junior Class, with four student graduates. Of this number, thirty-five are graduates of Princeton College, ten of Knox, and the rest from other institutions, except nine, who are not graduates of any regular college. Nineteen are from Pennsylvania, ten from New-York, fifteen from Canada, four from Ireland, three from Nova Scotia, and one each from New-Brunswick and China. One of the requirements of membership is to be in full communion with some regular church, and to be of prudent and discreet deportment. The next examination will commence on Thursday, April 23, and the usual certificates will be conferred on the graduating class on Tuesday, April 28, with an address by Rev. Wm. C. Cattell, D. D., of Easton College, or in his absence by Rev. J. E. Rockwell, D. D. The annual sermon at the close will be preached by Rev. Dr. Henry A. Boardman, and an address before the Religious Constitution Society will also be delivered.

DIVORCE IN "HIGH LIFE."

In the last generation the English aristocratic family whose members were always in a state of chronic matrimonial trouble was that of the Pagets. Nowadays the Duffs, the Earl of Fife's family, have taken their place. Last year the Marchioness Townshend, Lord Fife's eldest daughter, decamped with the uncle of the Marquis of Bath, a man nearly old enough to be her grandfather; and now we learn that her sister, Lady Ida Hope, has been divorced from Mr. Adrian Hope on account of her misconduct with an Austrian nobleman, Count Erdody. It was only a year or two ago that Mr. Hope's sister also was divorced on account of her misconduct. Mr. Hope is a grandson of the millionaire author of *Vathek*, and is a handsome young man of very large fortune. He is a nephew of Mr. A. Beresford Hope, M. P. for the University of Cambridge.

It is no secret that Lord Fife is the identical Scottish noble of whom the late Lord Derby spoke, when, on some one saying "Why don't you give him the thistle?" he replied, "Why, he'd only eat it."

Lord Wentworth, too, (Byron's grandson,) has been once more in the divorce court as petitioner, and once more withdrawn his suit. On a former occasion it was withdrawn because the co-respondent was an attaché of a foreign legation, and it seemed that under the circumstances no suit could be brought against him; a circumstance which seems a premium on immorality so far as loose young diplomatists are concerned. Lady Wentworth, who is extremely handsome, is a daughter of a clergyman. Her brother is married to one of the charming daughters of M. Musurus, who has long filled the post of Turkish Ambassador in London.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

EGAN DISMISSED FROM THE DEPARTMENT—REPORT OF PRESIDENT LAIMBEER ON THE ESCAPE OF SHARKEY.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday, the case of Gen. Thos. W. Egan, Chief Clerk of the Free Labor Bureau, against whom charges of violating the orders of the Commissioners, and insulting decency would have been made, was fully discussed. Having inquired into the matter, the Commissioners found the accused guilty of the charges preferred, and unfit to hold the position occupied by him. A resolution dismissing him from the service of the department was thereupon unanimously adopted.

President Laimbeer, having taken an enormous mass of evidence in accordance with the resolution of the board, directed an investigation into the escape of William J. Sharkey from the Tombs, and having carefully examined the same reported as follows:

To the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

I respectfully report that I have examined the following-named persons in the Tombs Prison, viz.: Warden Johnston, Dr. Brekes, physician; William T. Long, steward; William E. Jones, Chas. Graham, George McClelland, Edward Falconer, Thos. H. Graham, Richard Finnen, James Finn, William E. Kennedy, David B. Dwyre, keepers, and Mark Finley, the Deputy Warden. The testimony is hereto annexed, consisting of 322 folios.

It is to my mind a plain statement as to the duties of each keeper, and the way of his performing them. I am well satisfied that some understand and are competent to perform their several duties, and many of them entirely unfit for the place they occupy, for the reason that they seem not to understand their position or appreciate their office by learning from day to day each lesson of the day, and seeking to understand the mission and duties of this Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and their duties as subordinates. Each keeper seems to be acting upon his own defense, and not in common with his fellows. Thus no harmony seems to exist for the general good of the department. If this had been so, Sharkey would never have left the Tombs. In fact, but few of the keepers seem to think they could have recognized him at all, although they all knew him well. The examination shows beyond question that there was a combination between Sharkey in his cell and the keepers, from his cell to the outside door. It is shown that the second door from the street was without a keeper, and that it was open when this woman (Sharkey) passed out. I desire to call the attention of the board to the fact that it has been the custom to admit all who came with cards, to the number of about two hundred per day, and the testimony clearly shows that of this number one-half to three-fourths were bad women and men, engaged in unlawful pursuits, such as gamblers, pickpockets, thieves, receivers of stolen goods, forgers, and in the commission of rape arson, bigamy—in fact those who have committed all crimes—coming to see those who are confined, and holding conference with them daily.

The new rule of this board seems to me very proper indeed, as the visitors are now confined to relatives to the number of from twenty to thirty per day, and then only once a week. Special cases come from day to day, and are considered by examination in person at this office. My own opinion is that the sooner it is understood that the word "prison" is not to mean a rendezvous for idle people, and a council-room for vagabonds, the better. The testimony also clearly shows that little good comes from sending in food to the prisoners; certainly it is no economy to this department, as the requisitions for supplies are made for the entire number, and the food furnished being of good quality, and competent to sustain and even fatten the body, I would recommend that better security be placed at the lower tier inside, as well as on the third tier. It is my duty to state in this connection that the prison is being crowded to its extreme capacity, and if it continues we soon shall have no room. The number now confined is some 500 of all grades.

I should, if this building is to be improved or additions made thereto, recommend an elevator to be worked by the short-term prisoners instead of steam, so as to give them the necessary simple exercise for their body, and do away with the stairs now there entirely. I would suggest that admission be granted only to a limited number at given hours, say from 11 to 2, and then only to such as the necessity of the case may require. The continual visits by many friends do away with the intended punishment, and bring many under our care who would dread the confinement, and keep away if the visiting was forbid. The discipline of the prison can be much improved by having the keepers less employed in handing bundles, food, &c., to prisoners, some days amounting in the past from 100 to 200, thus taking up their time and attention that should be devoted to the inspection of cell doors and the conduct of prisoners.

I could enlarge upon the subject very much, but will submit for the present this report, and the testimony of the several keepers, and ask this board to give it consideration, as also the following resolution:

Resolved, That hereafter no person be appointed a keeper at any of the prisons under this department until he shall have been examined before this Board, and by a majority of them deemed competent; and that the keepers now in the employ of this department shall, as soon as possible, be examined in like manner, and, if found incompetent, discharged.

Respectfully submitted. WM. LAIMBEER.

The policy of reform and retrenchment inaugurated by the present Board of Charities and Correction is attended with good results in the different institutions under the care of the department, as can be seen by the following communication to President Laimbeer:

LUNATIC ASYLUM, Blackwell's Island, Dec. 22, 1873.

SIR: I herewith send you the amount of meat we have consumed for the last thirty days and the amount per capita:

	Pounds.
Amount per capita	30,020
Amount received	27,602
Balance	2,418

Thus showing that we can safely deduct eight per cent. from the per capita and yet have a plentiful supply. The same will apply to milk, as I have fully tested, as per my order to Mr. Lawrence. I make this statement as the per capita in this institution has always been strictly adhered to heretofore, and at the suggestion of the President of the Board I have made these practical tests. ANTHONY ALLAIRE, Warden.

WARD'S ISLAND.

VISIT BY MEMBERS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE—THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION AND THE COMMUTATION FEE.

Ward's Island was an exceedingly pleasant place Monday, and the occasion of this departure from its accustomed routine came of the visit there of several members elect of the State Legislature, who, with other guests, were present by invitation of the Commissioners of Emigration. The party first inspected the emigrant depot at Castle Garden, and left there at 10 o'clock by the steamer N. J. Hopkins for Ward's Island. The members elect of the Legislature present were: Senator John A. King, Long Island; Assemblymen, Major Gen. James W. Husted, E. D. Berri, Stephen I. Colahan, John McGroarty, George Scherman, S. D. Stephens, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Knox McAfee, B. Biglin, Geo. C. Bennett, George Deane. The following gentlemen, members of the Commission of Emigration, and invited guests, were also among those present: Mr. Hulbert, President of the Emigration Commission; Wm. F. B. Starr, James Lynch, E. D. Webster, Superintendent Castle Garden; Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel, Health Officer; Dr. M. H. Henry, Surgeon in Chief of the Ward's Island institutions; W. S. Forsyth, Alderman Morris, Alderman McCafferty, Alderman Billings, J. H. Jordan, Stephen D. Stephens, James R. Flynn, Wm. Budd, Commissioner of Docks; Henry Clausen, Jr., Alfred H. Guernsey, Samuel S. Carle, John J. Russell, Robert Stears, John Plapards, Thomas O'Callaghan, James Daly. After leaving Castle Garden the steam-boat made a short stay at the foot of Twenty-sixth street, East River, to take on board some members of the party who were not prepared to embark at Castle Garden. The trip up the river was in all respects agreeable, and the inspection of the several institutions on the island seemed to be entirely satisfactory. Of course, it is but reasonable to suppose that the island was at its best when thus visited by the members elect of the Legislature. The visitors were conducted through the different buildings, and were made acquainted with their domestic economy and internal arrangements, so far as conveniently possible. The several wards of the hospitals, the Lunatic Asylum, and other departments, were all visited. They appear to be complete in all necessary sanitary requirements, and their cleanliness and good management are abundantly notable. Anything which would lead to impaired efficiency would assuredly be a matter for regret, and it would seem that the apprehensions which exist in this direction are at the bottom of the meeting of the members elect of the Legislature and the Commissioners of Emigration at Ward's Island yesterday. The Commissioners, in fact, feel that they are unable to carry out the work to which they have devoted themselves with their present resources, without the risk of impaired efficiency. Their funds, they say, are inadequate for the purpose, and so they ask the members of the new Legislature to increase the commutation fee on emigrants arriving at this port, from $1 50 to $2 per head. Formerly the commutation fee stood at $2 50, but it was reduced by the State Legislature to $1 50. This, the Commissioners say, is inadequate for their purposes, and such members elect of the Legislature as expressed their opinions on the subject are quite in favor of the increase indicated by the former. In the post-prandial utterances on the subject, allusion was made to the monopoly and identity of interests which the ocean steam-ship lines would establish in reference to the conveyance of steerage passengers, and it was strongly urged that American steamers ought to be built with the view of breaking down this monopoly. Mr. Hulbert, the President of the Emigration Commissioners, fairly stated the case of that body in the speech which he delivered at the conclusion of the entertainment to which the Commissioners had invited their guests. He said that the members of the Legislature had been invited as representatives of the people, to see for themselves how the Commissioners had been performing, and were now performing, a portion of the duties which had devolved upon them. Taking the average arrivals, he said that nearly a thousand new persons received their daily care. Thus, every year a population greater than that of Boston passed into and out of Castle Garden. Each and every one of these persons received the direct aid of the Commission of Emigration. It was their duty to see that no one of the number was defrauded by the large number of dishonest men that lay in wait for strangers. By a long course of effort such security was given that no emigrant need now be exposed to any wrong. Not merely this, but the emigrant had a right to command the services of men in the employment of the commission, and they were bound to render him all needed advice. Probably there were not in a year a hundred emigrants who could not find an official to speak to him in his own language. All this service, too, was absolutely without charge. No official might receive a penny from any emigrant for any official service: and if any complaint were made against Castle Garden, they might be sure that it did not come from the emigrant. If any man should come before them, as legislators, or before Congress, and should ask that the sphere of duties of the commission should be restricted, they might be sure that he was either one of the swindlers, against whom they were bound to protect the emigrant, or that he was the venal agent of such swindlers. In reference to the institutions on Ward's Island, he would, he said, venture the assertion that there was not in Christendom a hospital better conducted, or in which those who needed hospital care had better or more careful treatment. The work which the commission did, and which appeared above the surface, was, they believed, well done, but the best of their work was that which could not be seen. All this work involved of necessity considerable expenditure. They meant that there should be as little waste as possible. The commission, as they knew, served without salary. They had no sinecures in their gift, and they paid no exorbitant salaries. But they regretted to say that the funds at their disposal were inadequate. These funds came wholly from the commutation fee of $1 50, collected through the owners of the various vessels bringing emigrants. This fund came in the end from the emigrant himself. There was not a man among them who did not receive much more than this, even though he never set foot upon Ward's Island. This commutation fee was therefore no wrong or extortion. After the most careful consideration they were fully agreed that the funds should still be raised. The only question was as to the amount at which this should be fixed. When the fee was $2 50 per passenger it was found that the regular receipts exceeded the current expenditures, and from the surplus had been erected the institutions, a part of which they had inspected. The Legislature, therefore, rightly and properly reduced the fee, but, as was now clear, the reduction to its present rate was too great. When, on the 18th of May, the present board entered upon its duties, they found a deficit of about $50,000. A careful estimate showed that at the end of next April it would be about $150,000. From the most careful estimate which they could make they judged that a commutation fee of $2 would just defray the necessary cost of their work, and they would urge upon the Legislature to fix this sum at that amount. The whole question, then, lay in a nutshell. Would the Legislature make this addition or should the Commissioners be forced to leave undone a portion of the work which the Legislature could not fail to see ought to be done. In conclusion, he left the matter to their careful consideration. To the Legislature, he said, as representatives of the people, belonged the responsibility. Several other speeches were delivered, and in all cases in which a member elect of the Legislature expressed an opinion, it was in favor of aiding the commission by the increase of the commutation fee. The party broke up early in the evening and returned to the City, most of them disembarking at the foot of Twenty-sixth street, East River.

OLD MARKET FRAUDS.

CHARGES AGAINST THE LATE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARKETS.

Jeremiah Feore, Ex-Superintendent of Markets, is in trouble. When Mr. Green was appointed Controller he removed Feore from office, and appointed Col. Devoe to fill his place. Many of the marketmen complain bitterly of Feore's conduct while in office. They allege that he would not permit them to make the slightest improvement in their stands, except they paid him liberally for the privilege. Some of the stand-holders are now taking steps to recover money paid by them to Feore in the year 1870, and it is said that Mr. William Lindsay, of No. 289 Greenwich street, will bring the matter before the Grand Jury, on behalf of Mr. Marshall Spring and others in West Washington Market. Mr. Spring recently instituted a civil suit against Feore for the recovery of $900, which he paid to Feore's deputy for Feore himself. Mr. Spring carries on business at No. 113 Centre row, in West Washington Market, as a wholesale dealer in meats. In the month of September, 1870, desirous of making improvements in his stand, he commenced the erection of a suitable building, and while in the act of erecting the same, Feore came to him and said, "I can stop this work if I like, and you know I can." Mr. Spring being very anxious to complete the improvements, and fearing that great damage would ensue to his business if the same were delayed, he asked Feore what he was required to do, whereupon the latter said, "You must see my assistant and fix it with him." The assistant was James Feore, the Superintendent's brother, and when Mr. Spring called upon the latter, he told him "it would cost him $900 before he could proceed with the work, and that such money must be paid to him." Mr. Spring, as he states in his affidavit, "then and there paid said sum of $900 to said assistant for the benefit of the defendant, and after the same had been so paid, he continued said work to completion without molestation." Mr. Spring on making affidavit of these facts, had Feore arrested on a civil suit, and the latter gave bail to answer. Mr. Spring says he does not care so much about the $900 as to have Feore punished, and he has accordingly instructed his attorney, Mr. Wm. Lindsay, to have Feore indicted by the Grand Jury, and many of the market men are, it is said, about to follow Mr. Spring's example.

THE WEST FARMS SCHOOL LITIGATION.

The West Farms School litigation, the facts relating to which have been already very fully spread before the public in the columns of THE TIMES, came up before Judge Brady, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion for an injunction against the Westchester school officials. The suit is nominally brought in the name of the Attorney General, and is instituted on behalf of the Board of Education of this City. By it it is sought to restrain John B. Haskins and the Board of Education of District No. 1, of the town of West Farms, from dismantling the old district school-house of its furniture, or from removing the same to or taking possession of the new school-house, which has just been completed for the same district. As already published, it is claimed that the title to the property on which the new edifice has been erected was improperly obtained, through John B. Haskins, who was a prominent school official of the district; that the price therefor was exorbitant, that the locality is unhealthy, and is dangerous to the lives of children who might attend the school by reason of its proximity to the Harlem Railroad. It is claimed further on behalf of the plaintiff's motion, that by the act of annexation the school property of the West Farms District, as all other school property of Westchester County, come under the control of the Board of Education of this City, and that in the exercise of such control the New-York Board have constituted it District No. 8 of this City, and Mr. Fordham Morris has been appointed one of the Trustees thereof, the latter also making affidavit in support of the complaint.

In opposition, and on behalf of the Westchester authorities, 148 persons, including five of the School Trustees, the Secretary and President of the board, and Judge Tappan, testified to the effect that the title to the property was honestly and legitimately acquired, having come through the latter; that the price is not exorbitant; that the location is neither unhealthy nor dangerous; that the building is necessary and suitable, and its erection regularly and properly authorized by a majority of the Trustees.

The City was represented by Mr. John E. Parsons, who had already become familiar with the matter by having taken part in the investigation had in Westchester County; Ex-Judge Emott appeared in opposition.

Judge Brady took the papers, reserving his decision.

A JURY OBTAINED IN THE CASE OF MAGGIE JOURDAN.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Messrs. Wm. A. Beach, Wm. F. Howe, and John O. Mott, counsel in the case of Maggie Jourdan, were in attendance early, prepared to proceed with the trial, which had been peremptorily set down for hearing. Shortly after the opening of the court Assistant District Attorney H. Russell stated that he regretted very much to be compelled to announce that he was unable to proceed with the case. He fully expected to be able to go on with the case, but found that a most important witness for the prosecution—Mrs. Delia Broderick, wife of Michael Broderick, convicted of manslaughter—was absent in Pennsylvania, and would not be in the City before Monday. While regretting exceedingly that the defense should be put to any inconvenience, Mr. Russell felt called upon, in the interest of justice, to ask for a postponement of the case. Mr. Beach, while unwilling to embarrass Assistant District Attorney Russell in any way, felt it his duty, in justice to his client, to urge that the trial be commenced. The prisoner, since her arrest, had suffered very much, and was wasting away. She had twice had hemorrhage of the lungs, and was at present, in his opinion, in a dying condition. A jury could be impaneled that day, and the case adjourned until Friday, when, he thought, the prosecution would have their absent witness in attendance. Counsel would be perfectly willing to adjourn the case on that day if the witness was not present, but urged that the trial commence without further delay. The Recorder thought the request of counsel for the defense was perfectly reasonable, and directed that the trial proceed. The prisoner, who appeared as cheerful as usual, was then placed at the bar, and the impaneling of a jury was proceeded with. After a rigorous examination of the jurors as to their opinion on the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, the following jury was obtained: Herman Dessoir, Siegfried W. Mayer, Frederick F. Martinet, Charles H. Medicus, Moses Hellman, Lyle Reid, John Jennings, John Ryan, Patrick Moore, John M. Moffatt, John E. Corbs, Frederick Sturges.

After the jury had been obtained the Recorder cautioned them against conversing with any person on the subject of the trial, and the court adjourned until Monday next, the prosecution being unable to procure the attendance of the absent witness before that time. The jurors are all men not over forty years of age—the majority of them much younger—all elderly jurors having been challenged peremptorily by the prisoner's counsel.

The prisoner appeared to take an active interest in the procuring of the jury who were to pass upon her guilt or innocence, and on several occasions directed her counsel to challenge peremptorily jurors who had been accepted by them. Two of Sharkey's brothers, and the brother of the prisoner, sat among the audience, and seemed deeply interested in the trial. Mr. Wm. F. Kintzing, counsel for Sarah Allen, one of the prisoners jointly indicted with Maggie Jourdan, demanded a separate trial for his client, and the request was granted.

MARSHAL TOPLANYI AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

Marshal Toplanyi, of the Marine Court, appeared before Col. Farrell, the Mayor's Private Secretary, yesterday, to answer a charge of destroying various articles in the saloon of M. Vasser & Co., corner of Twenty-seventh street and Seventh avenue, where he attempted to make a levy upon the property of one Matthew Smith to satisfy a judgment for $230 74. The Marshal had been informed that the property had been replevined, but he disregarded the writ and proceeded to make the seizure. It is alleged that he was very disorderly, and that he cut some of the pipes connected with the supplies of liquor in the saloon. Evidence was taken in support of these charges, after which the hearing was adjourned. Toplanyi claims that he is innocent. He has been twice arraigned in the Mayor's office for similar offenses, but he introduced testimony showing that the charges in each case were groundless.

THE ROLLWAGEN WILL CASE.

The Rollwagen will case was continued before Surrogate Hutchings, in the Surrogate's Court, yesterday. The subscribing witnesses to the will were again examined for the proponents to show that although the deceased was physically very weak at the time of signing his will, yet he was in possession of his full mental powers, and understood the terms of the document. On cross-examination, however, they repeatedly contradicted each other on some of the material points. The contestants claim that they will be able to prove that deceased was physically and mentally so broken down as to be quite incapacitated from making any intelligible disposition of his affairs, and that he could not even speak.

THE NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The forcible occupation of the Centre Market Armory by the Ninety-sixth Regiment promises to result in a stormy session of the Board of Supervisors on Friday. It is said that Supervisors Billings and Van Schaick intend to offer resolutions providing for the summary ejection of the Ninety-sixth, and calling a member of the board to account for taking part in the proceedings of the regiment on Friday night. Other Supervisors, however, are in favor of quartering both the Eleventh and Ninety-sixth Regiments at Centre Market, so as to settle the difficulty.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE UNIFORM SYSTEM OF BANKRUPTCY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is exceedingly fortunate that the adjournment of Congress for the holidays will give time for the discussion in the public press of the most important practical question before that body, the repeal or modification of the Bankrupt act. There appeared great danger of its repeal being carried by a kind of default on the part of public opinion; certainly the writer has seen no discussion of the subject at all proportionate to its merits.

Arguments urged in favor of repeal have been of the most vague and general kind. It has been asserted that the act was oppressive to the debtor class, and injurious to commercial credit, but how or why has never been shown. Representatives have stated that the great body of their constituents demanded a repeal; but no evidence of such a general wish has been presented—certainly it would be difficult to prove what was the wish of the majority of a population of three millions for example, except by the general tone of the newspapers published among them.

The only specific change made against the act is that the officials in bankruptcy charge exorbitant fees. This may be a reason for abolishing or reconstructing the officials, but not for repealing the act. There is no doubt that the fees are excessive, and the practice prescribed by the act needlessly tedious and intricate. But almost any lawyer accustomed to practice in the Bankrupt Courts could suggest a few amendments which would remedy this difficulty. It is also well known to lawyers that the United States courts have not construed the involuntary part of the act in a liberal spirit, and their decisions have been needlessly strict, especially with respect to creditors who, by superior diligence, have, by legal process or otherwise, honestly procured payment of their claims prior to the filing of the petition in bankruptcy. But all this could be altered by inserting a single section. Have the business men of the country considered to what state of things a repeal of the act will bring them? Each State will have, as of old, its own insolvent laws, under none of which can a debtor obtain an effectual discharge from his debts, if any of those debts are due to citizens of another State. Voluntary assignments by men in failing circumstances, often fraudulent, always putting creditors off indefinitely, will become the usual course of proceeding.

The administration of these assignments by the assignees (always selected by the debtor) may not be controlled or reviewed by his creditors except by means of legal proceedings far more difficult and expensive than those used in bankruptcy. These must be the substitutes for the impartial and effective provisions of the Bankrupt act.

We trust the press will do its duty to the public with regard to this most important question. This may not require them to express opinions, but it does require discussion of a public interest so extensive before a decision is made, which will probably not be changed in the life-time of this generation.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, No. 93 Nassau street.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1873.

A CURIOUS CASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A little over one week since the death of a most estimable lady took place in the upper part of this City under circumstances so peculiar that I deem it my duty to make known the facts to the public, in order, if possible, to prevent a similar accident. The lady retired as usual in apparent good health, with the exception of a slight cold in the head. On the following morning, in the hall adjoining the room in which she slept, there was found a very strong odor of street gas. The windows were at once opened and the gas-burners examined. All were found properly turned off. The door of the bedroom in which the lady slept was found locked. On opening the door a gas stove (such as is used for heating) was found burning, and also a gas jet; the gas was turned on full head. The lady was lying on her side dead in her bed. A post-mortem examination was made in the presence of five well-known physicians, and all the internal organs were found in a remarkably healthy condition. The unanimous opinion of all the physicians present was that she must have died from the excessive amount of carbonic acid and street gas present in the room. The room in which she slept had no chimney, and the window and doors were tightly closed. Hoping that this statement may induce those using these stoves to keep their appartments properly ventilated, I am, respectfully, yours, H. P.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 15, 1873.

THE ERIE ROAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please ask Mr. Robinson where his paymaster's car was on the 15th of this month at 4 P. M., and what month was he paying off for? "Perhaps" he will find out whether "all" the employes were paid up until the 15th of November.

A CONSTANT READER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 18, 1873.

A HARD QUESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are doing a good work in bringing rogues to justice. Could you not get back for the City a little of the money stolen? It is dreadful hard times for money with me; my taxes unpaid for the last two years; cannot pay them. Why should not Astor, Taylor, and Roberts be made to pay all that Connolly stole, after they whitewashed him?

AN OLD TAX-PAYER OF SEVENTY YEARS' STANDING.

TUESDAY, Dec. 23, 1873.

ANOTHER QUESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Board of Trustees of Rev. George Hepworth's "Church" are composed of some of our most intelligent and worthy citizens, including Mr. Chas. L. Anthony, Judge Wm. G. Sterling, Mr. Edward H. Perkins, Mr. D. W. C. Wheeler, Mr. Sigourney W. Fay, Mr. A. B. Beadleston, Mr. William Post, Mr. Richard D. Herrick.

Do these gentlemen uphold their minister in his base slanders of the Secretary of State?

AN OLD NEW-YORK LADY.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 19, 1873.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GROWTH OF ENGLISH.

THE SOURCES OF STANDARD ENGLISH. By T. L. KINGTON OLIPHANT, M. A. 16mo, pp. 408. London: MACMILLAN & Co.

Among the recently-published books upon the history of the English language we should be inclined to set down this as the most valuable to the student of linguistics, although not as the most useful or the most interesting to the mere intelligent reader who is seeking to acquire a correct use of the language of to-day, with, perhaps, some general notion of the uprising and growth of our English speech. The author tells us, with no affected modesty, that his book does not pretend to be a history of the English tongue; but nevertheless, it is so, more nearly than any other book known to us. Mr. Oliphant's purpose is to show how it came to pass that one dialect, and that not the dialect of the metropolis and the court, took the lead of all others, and became the groundwork of the standard English of the last three centuries. For the provincial speech in the various counties of England is no mere result of ignorance and rusticity. It is not a corruption of the standard speech of to-day, or of English at any time. These county dialects are of unknown antiquity; and the further we go back the more we find them differ; their peculiarities having been more or less rubbed away in the lapse of time, and by the attrition of intercourse, which has been gradually becoming freer with every generation. The notion that provincial dialects are necessarily corruptions of a standard speech has been exploded by philology. Sometimes they are so; as, for instance, the French and Spanish languages are, or at one time were, dialects of the Latin, corrupted by centuries of use in the mouths of uneducated peoples not of Latin race. But the dialects of the Anglo-Saxon people who occupied the Island of Great Britain, from the Grampians to the English Channel, were formed in no such way. In showing us how these dialects differed, and how they were changed and partly assimilated by literary culture, by the intercourse of scholars, and by the introduction of Romance words, partly through the Norman-French, and partly by the direct transplantation of Latin words by the learned, until finally, in the thirteenth century, one of them—it is not yet determined how—overcame the others, and established itself as the standard speech of the island, Mr. Oliphant necessarily gives us a history of the formation of our language; and in so doing he has conferred a real benefit upon all English-speaking men who are interested in the study of their mother tongue.

It must be confessed that the author begins at the beginning. His first chapter is entitled, "English in Its Earliest Shape;" but what that shape is we may say, in the words of the old rhyme, "You, nor I, nor nobody knows." Certainly he does not; for that earliest shape of English, according to him, was the original Aryan language, older even than the Sanskrit, and of which the latter, hoary with the passage over it of thousands of years, is one daughter, while the other child, or other children, of the same ante-historical progenitor are known to have existed only by the evidence of kinship found in the speech of multitudinous descendants. Admitting the interest and the instructiveness of this chapter of Mr. Oliphant's excellent book, we are at a loss to discover its peculiar pertinence to a study of the English language. "There are many places," he says, "scattered over the world that are hallowed ground in the eyes of Englishmen; but the most sacred of all would be the spot (could we only know it) where our forefathers dwelt in common with the ancestors of the Hindoos, Persians, Greeks, Latins, Slavonians, and Celts—a spot not far from the Oxus." Now it is interesting, and in the highest sense instructive to know that we Aryans did all dwell together and speak alike at some period thousands of years ago, and that the place was probably near the banks of the Oxus. But that fact interests us almost as men only, and not particularly as men of English race or language. For our interest in it is plainly, if no less, certainly not one whit more than that which those Hindoos, Greeks, Latins, Slavonians, Celts, and others have—they sharing it equally with us. That place, wherever it may have been, was the cradle; that speech, whatever it may have been, was the nursery talk of the whole Aryan, or Indo-European, family which now fills India, all Europe, and almost all America; and if hallowed at all, is no more sacred to an Englishman or to a Yankee than to a Spanish hidalgo, a Russian boyar, or an Indian Brahmin. Mr. Oliphant's enthusiasm has misled him into making too much of a mere sentimental fancy, which he works painfully into a scientific shape, and sets before his readers as if it were a dish of real and valuable knowledge. Nor do his special examples always bear him out in his fanciful conclusions. We cannot go into minute criticism, but it is hardly safe to insist that the Latin *doma-bo* is nothing but our *tame-be*—that is, *I be to tame, I shall tame*; or to build much upon such a use of *man* in Anglo-Saxon, as *gif mon wif of slea*, *i. e.*, if one a woman slay. The latter is merely the use of a word meaning the whole, for a part, which is common in all languages. Nor does it seem a sound conclusion that when one of Dickens' personages says "a man is always hungry here," "a man might make himself very comfortable," he uses *a man* for *I*. On the contrary, he uses it to mean "any man," or "one," or, at most, "a man of my sort." Nor is it necessary to go away back to Cadmon's Anglo-Saxon, "*Berath me hwæthere husel to*," (Bring me nevertheless the sacrament to, *i. e.*, bring the sacrament to me,) for an example of a classical English sentence ending with a preposition. Instances of that usage are countless through all English literature; and the question as to the propriety of the usage is not one of philology, or even of grammar, but of taste, the truth being that the effect is sometimes feeble and at others forcible. The question is one to be decided by no rule, but by the feeling of the writer. So to the notion that *with* has two meanings, seemingly contradictory, as when we say, "to walk with a friend," and "to fight with a foe." In both phrases *with* has just the same meaning, which seems to be, close opposition, mingling, whether in friendship, enmity, or indifference. So we say that two nations *join* in amity, and also that two armies *join* battle. The facts expressed are as unlike as possible, but the meaning of *join* is the same in both cases. Mr. Oliphant may well say, or rather he need not have been at the trouble of saying, that this use of with dates long before the Conquest. This chapter, however, notwithstanding some errors, presents a detail of interesting facts; but its value as history of our language is small.

In the next division of his work Mr. Oliphant steps upon solid ground, and tells us the story of the rise and progress of the language from the seventh century to the fourteenth. He, by the way, belongs to the philological school—it is almost, if not quite, a school—which sets aside the old name Anglo-Saxon, and names the speech of the people of England from its Teutonic conquest to the present-day English. Thus he assigns from the year 680 to 1120 to "Old English," which heretofore has been named Anglo-Saxon. The period from 1120 to 1300, he assigns to "Middle English," which has been styled Semi-Saxon; although as to the divisions and names of the language in its various stages of transition from a purely Teutonic and inflected speech, to a mixed Teutonic-Romance and uninflected speech, there has never been a clear consent among its students. It is to be wished that this question could be settled, if but by arbitrary convention, for convenience sake; but it must be admitted that there are facts and reason on both sides. On the one, the language was spoken continuously by one people, who never called themselves Anglo-Saxons, or their speech Anglo-Saxon, but first Saxon and then English. On the other the language did undergo a great change in its very structure and its elements; so that English is quite as unlike Anglo-Saxon, or Mr. Oliphant's Old English, as Italian is unlike Latin. The term Anglo-Saxon has at least the advantages of convenience and long usage, and as an arbitrary term might well be accepted on these grounds, by the general consent of philologers.

Mr. Oliphant directs special attention to the fact, well known to all students of the language, that the dialect of the northern counties of England did more to shape our modern standard English than that of either the southern or the western counties did. He might well have also mentioned the fact not known to many intelligent readers that the Scotch, like the Lowland Scotch, dialect is merely a form of English, and is as truly English as the speech of any part of England; and not only so but that it is probably more purely Anglian than the southern forms, instead of being as many intelligent readers of Burns, and Scott, and Hogg, and Cunningham still regard it. English corrupted by "Scotch" is Highland Scotch, or Gaelic influence. Lowland "Scotch" owes its peculiarities to no such influence, but rather to the *preservation* of the traits of the primitive speech of a purely Anglo-Saxon, or rather Anglian, people. To return to northern English. Mr. Oliphant gives lists of words in that dialect in the southern and western, and in modern standard English, showing how much more the first was like the last than the second was.

We cannot follow our philologist into the details of his work, which are necessarily of the dryest possible sort, and are the fruit of great research, and the minutest comparison of the records of antiquity. He notes the manner and the date of the disappearance of the old inflections, the introduction of new words and new constructions; he marks the influence of the Norse element upon our language (which he rightly regards as being very great) of the Norman French and of the Latin, (chiefly through the priests,) showing how, as one part of the original structure crumbled and fell away or was torn out by caprice, something new, and almost always of Romance origin, was put in its stead. He belongs to the observant historical school of writers upon language, and confines himself generally to recording the facts that he has observed, without generalizing or the expression of opinion. The bulk of his book, indeed, is composed of facts set forth, as nearly as he found it possible to do so in this first attempt, in historical succession, with only enough comment to connect them together and show their significance. To one feeling, however, one preference, he gives constant and plaintive expression—a liking of the Teutonic element and a dislike of the Romance. He mourns without ceasing over the disappearance of the former. In this preference he certainly has all the best English scholars and the best writers of English with him. But he makes somewhat too much of it, particularly in a work the preface of which is historical and philological. Feeling entirely with him, we become a little weary of his weeping over the "good old English" through 300 pages. He should have buried his dead as they fell, and afterward made his moan, once for all.

Perhaps the most interesting part of Mr. Oliphant's book is the chapter in which he sets forth his views upon the rise of the new English. He attributes this mainly to the influence of one man. "It was," he says, "in 1303 that Robert of Brunne (known also as Robert Manning) began to compile the *Handling Synne*, the work which more clearly than any former one foreshadowed the road that English literature was to tread from that time forward." It was a translation of a French work in rhyming verse, the *Manuel des Pechés*, the very title of which, the reader will observe, it translates in the barest and almost rudest fashion. Its peculiarity was the small proportion of old and obsolescent Teutonic words and phrases and a corresponding copious proportion of words and constructions of Romance origin. So marked is it in the newness of these peculiarities that, in Mr. Oliphant's judgment, it seems to antedate by fifty years the time when we know that it was written. "In this book," he says, "we catch our first glimpse of many a word and idiom that were afterward to live forever in the English Bible and Prayer-book, works still in the womb of time." This opinion seems to be supported by the facts; only Robert of Brunne was not the maker of the new English, but merely the first man who, yielding to all the influences which united in its formation, gave it voice. The different tides of speech, flowing from the southern, western, and northern shores alike, met in the neighborhood of Rutland and South Lincolnshire, and all helped to shape the new English. Thus it was, as our author says, that our classic speech did not arise in London or in Oxford; even as it was not in the Papal court at Rome or in the King's palace at Naples or in the learned University of Bologna, that the classic Italian sprang up with sudden and marvelous growth. And because only of this fact it has been remarked by the distinguished philologist, Latham, among others, that the laboring men of Huntingdon and Northampton speak what is usually called better English than other men of their sort do in the other parts of England. The dialect of their neighborhood is more nearly akin to that which, molded and systematized by scholars and decorated with foreign spoils, became the English of our standard writers.

This poem, which was the agent (*we* should rather say the sign) of so marked a change in the English language, Mr. Oliphant submits to a careful and minute examination, comparing it with older work and with contemporary writing in other parts of England. Of this we shall call attention to only one example, which is at once interesting in itself, and an indication of the painful research which is required by this kind of philological study. Robert had occasion to translate the French *vileynage*. He takes the word *bond* and to it he tacks the French ending *age*, and thus compounds a new substantive *bondage*, which here appears for the first time in the English language, and not only so, but is the exemplar and the parent of all words formed afterward in like manner. "This," Mr. Oliphant says, "is a most startling innovation, the source of much bad English." Sympathizing with him to a certain degree, at least, we cannot but ask if he would have had us do without all our words in *age—bandage, baggage, luggage, cartage, stowage, brewage*, and the like? This leads us to the remarks with which he opens his very interesting chapter upon the Inroad of French Words into England. He goes straightway into sackcloth and ashes. "In the thirteenth century the greatest change that ever revolutionized our tongue was made. A baleful century it was, when we look to English philology, though a right noble century in its bearing on English politics and English architecture;" and then he compares the change to the effects of an earthquake, which should throw down a seventh part of a fine stone building to be replaced with bricks—meaner ware borrowed from France. Doubtless it would have been better in some respects if our standard English had been more thoroughly evolved from the old Teutonic English. We should have had more strength, more homogeneousness, and what is not less important or desirable, we should have preserved a power of evolution which would have freed us in later days from our slavery to the Greek and the Latin lexicons when we wanted a new word. But we should have lost something in grace, something in delicacy, and much in the power of expressing abstract ideas. Perhaps, then, we might be well content with our language as the thirteenth century left it to us. If, indeed, we would only be content and not run mad after Latin and Greek words ending in *ism* and *ist*, and *ality* and *osity!*

The cause of the falling away of one-seventh of the Teutonic English words which were in use in the year 1200, and of the coming in of Romance words to fill the gap, Mr. Oliphant thinks is to be found in the influence of the Franciscan Friars, who acquired great power in this century, and who, generally more or less learned, and, the great majority of them Normans, or under the sway of Norman superiors, were a many-sided brotherhood, always in contact with the learned, the wealthy, and the needy alike. To the constant intercourse of these friars with the people of England—making themselves all things to all men and to all women—Mr. Oliphant attributes the inroad of French words at this time into the English language. It had its effect, doubtless; but the notion that it was the chief agent in the great change seems rather fanciful and extravagant. The truth seems rather to be that it took about 200 years from the Conquest to bring about the fusion of the Norman and the English people; and that when the former did make up their minds to be Englishmen, and no longer a foreign race ruling and robbing a conquered country and people, they took into their verbal intercourse with the English of the old Teutonic race a considerable portion of their own Romance speech. This was natural, and in a certain sense proper. It certainly was inevitable; and the result is not, in all respects, to be deplored. True, they brought in some words which were not needed at all, and they ousted some that we could ill spare. But we must take some evil with our good in this life; and even Mr. Oliphant confesses that the influence of his friars upon our speech "was not altogether for evil."

Mr. Oliphant is sometimes, when he remarks upon the differences between the new and the old, hasty in his conclusions; as, for instance, (to choose for convenience sake a minor matter) in saying in regard to the appearance of both *schulde* and *schude*, about 1450, that the latter shows "the rise of our present pronunciation of *should*." The sound of the *l* in *should* and *would* was heard in England until nearly the end of the seventeenth century; and in this country it survived until within the memory of living men. It disappeared by mere force of contraction, as, indeed, the *l* did from *schulde*; but our *should* is no lineal representative of *schude*.

In his last chapter, our author turns his dislike of Romance words to good account by pointing out the evil effect upon our language of the affectation of the grand style by many minor writers for the press, which always manifests itself in the use of big words of Latin origin, is unhappily almost always accompanied by an inability to use the simple English idioms. A man who revels in *inaugurate*, and *ovation*, and *scientist*, and *solidarity*, and *a nationality*, will be tangled hopelessly in his *who's*, *whiches*, and *thats*, and in his *woulds* and *shoulds*. It would be a good thing if every young writer for our newspapers were put upon a brief daily discipline in writing, in which a penalty should be affixed to the use of any word of more than three syllables, and a reward of merit be offered for every sentence written in simple Anglo-Saxon English. This by way of training only; not that all writing for the press should be so restrained. The needs of the hour, guided by good taste, must determine that.

Mr. Oliphant's book is valuable, chiefly for its orderly array of facts, the results of honest research which shows that he has in him the stuff of a good historical philologist. In a subsequent edition, which we hope and cannot doubt will be called for, he will surely find occasion of improvement, particularly in a more systematic arrangement of his materials, and a more thoughtful elaboration of them. It would do well, too, to look a little more closely after his style. Such sentences as "Not one of these forty French words *were* in English use after the Battle of Hastings," (p. 219,) and "The ending of verbs *are* clipped in these Yorkshire letters," (p. 281,) seem strangely out of place in a book on language by a Balliol scholar; and to say that a student of English who neglects the works of Morris and March is "the greatest of fools," (p. x.) is unwise as well as indecorous. But his work as it stands has a great and a peculiar value, and is one which cannot be too thoroughly or too thoughtfully studied by all who are interested in the history of our standard English.

THE IRON-CLAD DICTATOR.

The monitor Dictator, now lying in the Erie Basin Dry-dock at Red Hook, and which is now ready for active service, is the largest vessel of her class in the United States Navy. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 312 feet; breadth of beam, 50 feet; depth of hold, 21 feet; and measurement, under the new system, 1,750 tons. Her total weight is over 4,000. Around the sides of the flat raft-like spar-deck runs an iron sheathing of six 1-inch rolled iron plates. Back of these comes a series of wrought-iron "stringers," 8 inches by 12, and last of all, white oak to the thickness of 4 feet. The deck is plated with two thicknesses of ⅞-inch iron, and bolted with 1½-inch iron bolts. The Dictator carries one turret 28 feet in diameter, the walls of which are composed of sixteen 1-inch rolled iron-plates. Her armament consists of two immense 15-inch guns, each throwing a ball weighing 460 pounds. The force of this will be appreciated when it is remembered that the heaviest gun of the Arapiles, carries only a 300-pound shot. The main engines of the Dictator are from 800 to 1,000 nominal horse-power, the turret being moved in time of action by separate machinery of its own. The pilot-house is situated on top of the latter, and is really a continuation of it, with about half the diameter. The port-holes are two in number, 5 feet apart, each 4 feet high, 3 wide, and provided with heavy wrought-iron blocks of the diameter and composition of the main wall. These are used to close the port holes during action. The coal-carrying capacity of the ship is over 600 tons, and her speed ten knots an hour. The screw is of wrought iron, contains 4 fluted blades, each 21 feet long. The officers' quarters are situated forward, and the engines aft. By Wednesday morning the ship will be in a condition to take her departure. The history of the Dictator has not been a very eventful one. She was built in 1864, by T. F. Rowland, at Greenpoint, Long Island, at a cost of $1,425,000—at the same time as the Puritan. The following is a list of her officers, as far as they have reported: J. E. Jewett, Commander; B. P. Lamberton, Lieutenant Commander; C. H. Stockton, Lieutenant; J. G. Eaton, Lieutenant; H. T. Monahan, Master; Edmund Olson, First Assistant Engineer; A. A. Bates, Second Assistant Engineer; A. S. Oberly, Surgeon; M. B. Cushing, Paymaster.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Thomas Kelly, aged thirty-nine, while at work at Fourth avenue and One Hundred and thirtieth street, was seriously injured about the head and body by the boom of a derrick falling on him. He was taken to the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital.... Geo. Farley, who was arrested early yesterday morning for breaking into the store of Richard Meares, on Sixth avenue, in endeavoring to escape from the officer who captured him, fell and sprained his ankle.... At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the liquor store of D. K. O'Brien, on the first floor of No. 378 Washington street, causing $300 damage.... Catharine M. Schuller, aged twenty, a servant in the employ of Francis Kensler, No. 39 East Tenth street, fell from the roof of an extension in the rear of the house to the ground and sustained fatal injuries.... A few nights ago the dyeing and scouring establishment of Max Borger, No. 270 Fourth avenue, was entered by burglars, and kid gloves, clothing, lace curtains, &c. valued at $500 were carried off. No clue to the thieves or the property has been obtained.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS UPON WOMEN—INTERESTING STATISTICS AND SUGGESTIONS.

At a conference of the Friends of Temperance, held on Monday afternoon, in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, Hon. William E. Dodge presiding, Dr. Stephen Smith, of the Metropolitan Board of Health, and President of the American Health Association, read a very interesting paper on "The Influence and Effects of the Drinking Usages of Society among Women." He said:

We approach the discussion of the subject of intemperance among women at a much greater advantage than the same question applied to men. For, at the threshold, we meet no ardent apologist of the vice claiming that woman has an inherent appetite for alcoholic stimulants. Nor is it ever contended that alcohol taken in the stomach of woman acts as food. All men condemn with united voice the use of alcohol as a beverage by woman, and revolt at the contemplation of its legitimate fruits—intemperance. At the outset, therefore, we may take it for granted that there will be universal acquiescence in the proposition that woman has neither a natural appetite for alcohol nor has she need of it as an article of food. The main question is, What are the effects of alcohol, taken as a beverage, upon woman? While it is impossible to give a statistical answer to the question as to the number of women in any community, actual or proportional, who use alcoholic drinks, the observation of those who have large acquaintance in society confirms the statement that women, and especially young women in the higher circles, largely participate in the drinking usages of society. Thoughtful medical men not unfrequently express much apprehension of the prevailing tendency among women to indulge in the social use of fermented liquors. A statement in the London *Saturday Review* to the effect that it was prudent to confess that drunkenness is no longer unknown even in the most charming drawing-room, excited much interest at the time, and called forth many articles from literary and medical men, and all indorsed the allegations that intemperance among women was on the increase. Passing from the higher to the lower circles there is no difficulty in estimating the inroads of intemperance. Domestic drunkenness is found in nearly every domicile of the tenement-house districts.

Among the lower classes hereditary predispositions are often very strong. We frequently see young women born of intemperate mothers, and yet trained up under good influences, yield to temptation as though the parents' own appetite had suddenly been developed within their systems. The exciting causes of intemperate habits among the better classes result from the wine-drinking custom of that rank of society. The occasional and frequent use of wine exerts a powerful influence upon by far the larger number of women. This is especially true about the age of puberty. At the period when the system is taking on all the conditions of absolute womanhood, the nervous system is peculiarly and often intensely impressible, and anything which even temporarily produces a state of erethism or nervous exaltation, will, if repeated, readily become a fixed want of the individual. A second exciting cause is the reckless prescription of alcoholic stimulants by physicians. The appetite for alcoholic stimulants once formed, it is very apparent that a woman has few restraints upon her indulgence. It is not surprising to find that intemperance tends much more powerfully to shorten life in woman than in man. The average duration of life of the intemperate is stated as follows, by competent authority: Among mechanics, working, and laboring men, 18 years; professional men and gentlemen, 15 years; women, 14 years. It is certain that alcoholism takes a deeper hold upon women, and very rapidly brings her will-power under its influence. An inquiry into the habits of 2,000 common women of New-York in 1854 revealed the fact that 1,641 acknowledged that they were habitually addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. The remaining 359 were undoubtedly accustomed to occasional stimulation. A physician of large experience in the treatment of this class of women says: "It may be assumed as an almost invariable rule that courtezans in all countries use alcoholic stimulants to a greater or less degree." The absolute disuse of alcoholic beverages in the social circles is the only remedy to put a stop to intemperance among women. Young ladies under twenty should not be allowed to use them in any form, and physicians should carefully set their faces against their use in prescriptions for young ladies, when there are other remedies which can answer equally well.

At the conclusion of Dr. Smith's paper, the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Powell, were adopted by the conference:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the conference that the use of alcoholic beverages, taken even in moderate quantities, is physically and morally injurious, occasions painful and dangerous maladies, diminishes mental power, entails diseased appetites upon offspring, and is the primary cause of a large percentage of pauperism and crime.

Resolved, That we earnestly appeal to all to abstain from all alcoholic beverages and from proffering them as symbols of hospitality to others, especially during the holiday season and on all festive occasions.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all Goverments, State and national, to seek to confine the traffic in alcoholic liquors to the legitimate purposes of medical and other sciences, arts and mechanisms.

WORK OF THE ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

St. John's Guild is composed of 163 members, all of whom are volunteer visitors among the poor of the Fifth and Eighth Wards. To each member is assigned a block of tenements, and by frequent visitation every case of actual want is brought to light, and, as far as the guild have the means, at once assisted. In this way over 8,000 families have been visited during the past year, and over 600 families have been found in distress and assisted to groceries, coal, medical attendance, bread, milk, shoes, bedding, and in extreme cases money for rent; while 2,207 children have been clothed, a large proportion of whom, beside being warmed, have thus been enabled to attend our public schools. The total receipts for the year have been $8,501 87, and the total disbursements $8,425 57, besides a large amount of groceries and clohting. In the Free Intelligence Bureau 215 applicants have been provided with situations without charge to either the employers or the employed. In the sewing department over sixty girls have been taught to operate upon the sewing-machine and thus given a trade which will be of service to them through life. In most cases these girls were assisted to pay their board while they were learning. Many good operators were also provided with remunerative work when they could not obtain it elsewhere. The success of this department was owing largely to liberal gifts, among which were thirteen new sewing-machines from the Wheeler & Wilson manufactory, two new sewing-machines from B. P. Howe, and a loan, without charge, of several machines from Willcox & Gibbs. The Willimantic Linen Company also made a liberal donation of thread to this department. In the Day Nursery 137 children have been provided with food and care, free of cost, while their mothers were at work by the day. By this means many a mother has been able to keep a home for herself and family who would otherwise have been obliged to suffer the torture of surrendering her loved ones to the public institutions in order to save them from starvation. Dr. J. Walker has generously paid the entire rent of the Day Nursery, amounting to $500. Messrs. Bruner & Moore also furnished the department gratuitously. It is now eight years since this guild was organized, during which time not one dime has been expended for office rent or salaries, as all engaged in the work not only give their services but contribute, according to their ability, to the fund. Wholesale dealers furnish the guild with groceries and dry goods at cost, cheerfully renouncing all profits. It will thus be seen that every dollar contributed to this fund not only goes directly to the poor, but is expended in such a manner as to do the greatest possible amount of good. The work of the guild is non-sectarian; every needy person is assisted without regard to creed, race, or color. The officers hope that the generous people of New-York will furnish the means to continue this important work during the coming Winter, which, owing to the present financial difficulties, must be one of widespread distress among the poorer classes.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE ON THE DEATH OF AGASSIZ.

F. A. P. Barnard, S. D. Tillman, and J. E. Gavit, the committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the members of the American Institute on the death of the distinguished scientist, Louis Agassiz, have adopted the following:

Whereas, Intelligence has been received of the removal by death of our illustrious fellow-citizen, Louis Agassiz, in the midst of his years and of his usefulness; and,

Whereas, It is eminently fitting that the minutes of this institute should bear a permanent testimony to the honor in which the name and memory of one who has done so much to impress his age and generation with the love of science, are held by the members of the institute; therefore,

Resolved, That, in common with our fellow-citizens, and with all in every land who know how to appreciate intellectual greatness, we profoundly deplore the irreparable loss which the science of our country and of the world has suffered in the loss of one of the ablest, the most devoted, and the most successful investigators of nature's works, whose labors have adorned the annals of the present age.

Resolved, That the impulse given to the spirit of scientific inquiry in this country by the brilliant intellect of this eminent man, not only through the example which he constantly presented of untiring industry and indomitable perseverance, but still more through the magic of a personal influence, by which he inspired all who came in contact with him with the same enthusiasm with which he was himself perpetually overflowing, has been conspicuous among the causes which have given to American science the honorable consideration which it is able now to command in the eyes of the civilized world.

Resolved, That we respectfully tender to the surviving members of the family of Prof. Agassiz the assurances of our deep sympathy with them under the heavy affliction which has befallen them, trusting that their sorrow may be in some degree alleviated by the thought that every individual of the millions to whom the name of Agassiz has so long been a familiar sound is a participator with them in their mutual grief.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed, be transmitted to Mrs. Agassiz by the Secretary of the institute.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

900	Western Union	72	300	Pittsburg	84⅛
300	do.....c.	72	300	Union Pacific	30
100	do.....s3.	72	100	do.	29⅞
300	do.	72⅛	100	do.	30
600	do.	72¼	200	do.	30⅛
100	do.....c.	72¼	600	do.	30
600	do.	72⅜	100	do.....s3.	30
300	do.	72¼	300	do.	30
1100	do.	72⅛	200	do.....c.	30⅛
400	do.	72	1600	do.	30⅜
200	do.....c.	72	100	North-western	54½
100	do.	72⅛	300	Rock Island.....c.	97⅞
100	Pacific Mail	36⅞	300	do.....b30.	98
100	do.....s30.	36⅞	400	St. Paul.....c.	39⅝
200	do.	37	200	Tol. & Wab.	48⅝
100	do.	37⅛	100	do.	48½
300	do.	37	300	do.	48¾
140	N. Y. C. & Hud.	95½	14	N. Y., N. H. & H.	122
200	do.	95⅝	200	Ohio & Miss.	29¼
50	do.	95½	100	do.	29⅛
300	do.....c.	95⅝	300	do.	29¼
100	Lake Shore.....s3.	74¾	300	Atlantic & Pac.....c.	13
100	do.....c.	74⅝	200	do.	12⅝
300	do.	74¾	300	do.	12½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118½	$3,000	U.S.5-20C.,'67.	117⅞
3,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n.b. c.c.	112½	2,000	do....b. c.c.	117¼
			10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	[illegible]
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	117	20,000	do.	112⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000	N. Y. C.6s, '87.	88½	100	Union Pac.....b. c.	30⅛
5,000	M. So. 2d.....b3.	95	200	do.....b10.	30¼
1,000	C., P. & A., n.	90	100	do.....s3.	30⅛
1,000	C. Pac. G. Bds.	96	1400	do.	30¼
1,000	C. & N. W. Con.		500	do.....s3.	30¼
	Con. G'd Bds.	79⅞	100	do.....b3.	30¼
10,000	do.bet.call.	79½	100	Chi. & N. W.b. c.	54½
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st,		300	do.....b.s3.	55
	St. L. Div.	85½	200	do.	55
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	86	100	C. & N. W. Pf.b. c.	68¾
3,000	Mor. & Es. 2d.	100	300	do.	68¾
1,000	O. & M. C. S. F.	90¼	100	Chi. & R. I.....b. c.	97½
1,000	Mil.& St.P. 1st,		10	do.	97¼
	La C. Div.	91	100	do.	98
2,000	H.& St. J. 8s,C.		100	do.	98⅛
	bet. call.....c.	78	400	Mil. & St. P.....b. c.	40
5,000	do.	78½	300	do.	40⅛
1200	West. U. Tel.b.c.	72½	100	do.....s3.	40
100	do.....c.	72¼	100	do.	40
100	do.....b3.	72¾	100	M. & St. P. Pf.b. c.	62½
3800	do.	72⅝	100	do.....b3.	62¾
100	do.....s3.	72⅝	100	do.	62¾
100	do.....s3.	72¼	100	do.....b15.	63
200	Pac. Mail.bet.call.	37⅛	700	Bost., H. & E.b. c.	3
17	Am. Express.b. c.	55	300	do.	3⅛
100	N.Y. C.& H.b. c.b3.	95⅝	100	do.....b30.	3¼
70	do.	95⅝	200	do.....s3.	3⅛
100	do.....b60.	96	100	Tol., W. & W.b. c.	48⅞
200	do.....b3.	95¾	200	do.	49
600	do.	95¾	200	do.....c.	49
100	do.	95⅝	200	do.	49⅛
100	do.....b3.	95¾	100	do.	49
50	Mich. Cen.....b. c.	75¼	700	do.	49⅝
50	L. S. & M.S.b. c.s3.	74¾	400	do.	49½
300	do.	74⅞	200	do.	49⅝
300	do.....b3.	75	100	S.L.,K.C.&N.Pf.b.c.	31
700	do.	75	150	Del., L. & W..b. c.	102
300	do.....b3.	75⅛	25	do.	102½
130	do.	75⅛	145	N.Y.,N.H.& H.b. c.	122
800	do.	75	100	do.....b3.	122
100	do.....b3.	75	200	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	29⅜
20	Pan. Railroad.b. c.	100	100	C., C. & I. C.b. c.c.	26¾
100	do.	99½	100	do.	26¾
1325	do.	100	100	do.....b5.	27
100	Alton & T. H.b. c.	15	500	do.....b3.	27

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24—P. M.

The Brokers, of all classes, made Christmas Eve more than a half Holiday. The Stock Exchange and the Gold Room kept open until 1 o'clock, but the fact to be reported is that less than half a day's business was done. The official list of sales at the Exchange Board tells the story. The prices were strong on the Railroads and the Telegraph on limited offerings, and the prevailing indisposition to do much business on any terms on the eve of the Holidays.

The dullness was equally marked in the Gold Room and among the Foreign Exchange people. The sales of Gold fell off to 109⅞ ₩ cent., and so closed, and first-class Bills on London declined to 108 ₩ cent., with a much larger offering than the demand, even at the reduced rate, could absorb.

We make up the following quotations, as compared with Tuesday night, from the latest transactions just before 1 o'clock, when the Street fairly surrendered to the behests of the "Merry Christmas" season:

Closing Quotations—Dec. 24.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	111	111
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	114½	114½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	117⅞	117¼
American Gold	110⅛	109⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108¼	108
New-York Central and Hudson	95⅝	95¾
Chicago and Rock Island	97½	98
Pacific Mail	36⅞	37¼
St. Paul Common	39½	40⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	29¼	29¼
Western Union	72	72¼
Union Pacific	30	30⅜
Lake Shore	74⅝	75
Toledo and Wabash	48½	49¼
Harlem	117½	118
North-west	54¼	55
North-west Preferred	68½	68¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	26½	27
Adams Express	92	92
United States Express	67½	67½
Wells-Fargo Express	73	73
American Express	57½	57½
Delaware and Lackawanna	102	102
Central New-Jersey	101	101
Panama	100	100
St. Paul Preferred	62¼	63
Atlantic and Pacific	12¾	13

The following bids were made to-day at the Exchange Board for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83	91	T. & W 1st M. Ex.	92
N. Y. Central 6s, '87	87½	T. & W. 1stM.S.L.D.	85
N. Y. C. 6s, R. Est.	85	T. & W. 2d M.	86
N. Y. C. 6s, Subsc.	85	T. & W. C. Conv.	74⅞
N. Y. C. 7s, '76	102	Gt. W. 1st M., '88	91
N. Y. C. 7s, Con., '76	102	Gt. W. 2d M., '93	78
Erie 1st M. Ex.	100½	Q. & T. 1st M., '90	83
Erie 5th M., 7s, '88	91	Gal. & Chicago Ex.	100
Long Dock Bonds	92¼	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Harlem 6s	99	Ch., R. I. & Pac.	104⅝
M. C., C. 7s, 1902	90	Mor. & Essex 1st M.	102
M. C. 1st. M. 8s, '82	108	Mor. & Essex 2d M.	99¾
C. B. & Q. 8p.c.1stM.	109¾	N. J. C. 1st M., New	104
M. S. 7 p. c. 2d M.	94½	N. J. So. 1st M., 7s	35
M. S. & N. I.S.F.7p.c.	100½	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	105
C. & T., S. F.	101	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	100⅛
C. & T., New Bonds	90	C. & P. Con. S. F.	91
C., P. & A., New B.	90	C. & P. 4th M.	88
Buf. & Erie, New B.	90	C. & A. 1st M.	104
Lake Shore Div. B.	90	C. & A. Income	91½
Lake Shore C. R. B.	91	D. & S. C. 1st M.	87½
P. R. 7s, Gd. by Mo.	99	St. L. & I. M. 1st M.	95
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	96	St. L. & I. M. 2d M.	75½
Union Pac. 1st Bds.	84¼	M. & S.P.1st,8s,P.D.	106
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	74	M. & St. P. 1st,7 3-10	93¾
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	70	M. & St. P.7s,G.R.D.	83½
Ill. Cll. 7 p. c., '75	101¼	M. & St. P.1st,LaCD.	90½
A. & T. H. 2d M. In.	71	M. & St. P. 1st,I.&D.	80
N. Mo. 1st M.	82	C., C. & I. 1st	84
C. & N. W. S'k F.	104¼	T., P. & W., E. D.	70
C. & N. W. 1st M.	99	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
H. & St. J. Ld. Gt.	90	B., H. & E. 1st M.	27½
H. & St. J. 8s Con.	76	B., H. & E. 1st, Gd.	30¼
D., L. & W. 1st M.	101	C. F. & M. 1st M.	72
D., L. & W. 2d M.	99½	Bur., C. R. & M. 7sG	50
D., L. & W. 7s, Con.	96		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 24.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	95	
City 6s, new	100⅞	101
Camden and Amboy	117	118
Pennsylvania Central	93½	93¾
Reading	111½	112
Lehigh Valley	57	57½
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie	24	24¼
Lehigh Navigation	83	83½
Lehigh Gold Loan	90¼	90½

It affords us much pleasure to announce that Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, Bankers, who were forced by the outbreak of the panic in September to suspend their payments, to-day resumed business, after a most honorable and satisfactory settlement with their creditors, dollar for dollar. The extensions granted, we have no doubt, can and will be promptly met. Their resumption on the eve of this happy Christmas season may be hailed by their large circle of friends as the auspicious harbinger of renewed usefulness to the Banking and Railroad interests of the country with which they have for ten years been so conspicuously identified in the City of New-York, and of recovered fortunes to themselves.

Mr. Edward W. Clark, of Philadelphia, the President of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, is to be heartily congratulated on the success of his recent negotiation with the Central of New-Jersey. The large sale of Coal lands places his Company on the best financial footing, and has raised the market value of the Stock from 40 ₩ cent., at which it was valued at the extreme of the panic, to 83@83½ ₩ cent., as quoted to-day. Mr. Clark is the head of the old Banking-house in Philadelphia of Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co., who were compelled to sudden and wholly unforeseen suspension of payments in September, but who have since promptly and successfully resumed business.

The through Railroad connection of the Illinois Central Road with New-Orleans, was made a few days since, direct from Cairo to New-Orleans, 546 miles, by the completion of the new Road, (built by the Illinois Central, Mississippi Central, and Jackson and New-Orleans interests,) from Cairo to Jackson, Tenn. The first through train, we understand, made the distance in twenty-four hours. The course of the Mississippi River, from Cairo to New-Orleans, has always been reckoned one thousand miles, and this by actual distances from point to point by the steam-boat channel, is not far out of the way. The Railroad route, under a single management, is reduced nearly one half, and the line of traffic now pierces the richest Cotton districts of Tennessee and Mississippi, and affords to the planters a direct and immediate market at New-Orleans, without the cost of hauling the Cotton to the River points nearest their plantations.

The Chatham Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Leather Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Six ₩ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The People's Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The West Wisconsin Railroad will pay their January Coupons at their office, No. 74 Broadway, or at the London County Bank, England, according to the term of the bonds.

The People's Savings Bank advertises to pay their depositors a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three ₩ cent.*, Jan. 20.

We understand that Mr. Benjamin B. Sherman, (of Messrs. Sherman, Collins & Co.,) is spoken of for the vacant Presidency of the old Mechanics' Bank. Mr. Knapp retires, according to previous resignation, Jan. 1.

We are requested to call the attention of parties interested in the Southern New-Jersey Mortgage to the notice of Messrs. Lord, Day & Lord, No. 68 William street. It is desirable that the names of the owners and amounts owned of the Bonds should be communicated to these Attorneys.

The Market Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*, payable Jan 2.

The Second National Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The West Side Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₩ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Rock Island Company pay at their office, No. 13 William street, (over the Corn Exchange Bank,) the January Dividend on their First Mortgages, $9,000,000 in amount, and we are requested to say that the holders of the Coupons, on leaving them for examination, can receive checks payable Jan. 1, on Wednesday next, Dec. 31.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1873.

Trade in live stock was generally small and slow, the near date of Christmas being the cause. Sales of Beeves quite unimportant. Milch Cows slow at Monday's rates. Veals not quoted. Grass Calves dull from $8@$13 ₩ head. Sheep slow from 4c.@7½c. ₩ lb. Lambs not quoted. Live Hogs sold on yesterday afternoon from 5¾c.@5½c. ₩ lb.; held on sale this forenoon, City Dressed fair from 6½c.@7¼c. ₩ lb.

SALES.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market, Judd & Buckingham sold 243 Sheep, weight 15,850 lbs., at 4c. ₩ lb.; 30 Sheep, weight 3,050 lbs., at 5c. ₩ lb.; 74 Ewes, weight 6,300 lbs., at 5c. ₩ lb.; 51 Sheep, weight 5,080 lbs., at 6½c. ₩ lb.; 51 Calves at $9 ₩ head; 97 Hogs, weight 20,270 lbs., at 5¾c.; held on sale 12 cars of Sheep. J. H. Reid sold 2 single decks of Hogs at $5 43¾ ₩ cwt.; 3 cars of Hogs at 5½c. ₩ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market Hume & Elliott sold 142 Sheep, weight 10,902 lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 144 Sheep, weight 12,090 lbs., at 5½c. ₩ lb.; 172 Sheep, weight 16,820 lbs., at 6½c. ₩ lb.; 189 Sheep, weight 19,860 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 132 Sheep, weight 15,590 lbs., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 234 Sheep, weight 32,520 lbs., at 7c. ₩ lb.; 148 Sheep, weight 16,100 lbs., at $7 15 ₩ cwt.; 139 Sheep, weight 19,770 lbs., at 7¼c. ₩ lb.; 8 Calves at $8 ₩ head; 13 Calves at $8 50 ₩ head; 7 Calves at $10 ₩ head; 24 Calves at $10 50 ₩ head; 25 Calves at $12 ₩ head; 9 Calves at $13 ₩ head. S. McGraw sold 212 Sheep, weight 15,410 lbs., at 5c. ₩ lb.; held 1 car of Sheep on sale. T. Kirby sold 92 Sheep, weight 7,570 lbs., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 166 Sheep, weight 16,628 lbs., at $7 70 ₩ lb.; 15 Yearlings at 6¾c. ₩ lb.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF DRESSED BEEF.

Western dressed native Beef, shipped from Detroit, sold in sides from 4c.@7c. ₩ lb.; choice cuts sold at 8c. ₩ lb.; Western dressed Texas Beef, shipped from Denison, sold from 3c.@6½c. ₩ lb. Being Christmas eve, there were no fresh consignments of either Mutton or Veal.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Dec. 22, 1873: 1,492 head of horned Cattle, 12 252 Sheep, 378 Calves, 11,838 Hogs, 33 Horses.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 8,767 Hogs, 589 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,016 Sheep, 18 Cows, 1 Calf.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, only 68 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 2,380 head, or 140 cars, against 305 cars for the same time last week. The market, with light receipts, was, as usual during the Christmas holidays, active at ½c. advance on last week's closing prices; sales, 300 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,026 to 1,448 lbs., at $4@$6 60; 320 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,101 to 1,269 lbs., at $4 70@$5 60; 100 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,011 to 1,040 lbs., at $3 70@$4 40; 101 head Texas Steers, averaging 1,002 lbs., at $4 50; 82 Cherokee Steers, averaging 950 lbs., at $4 20. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,000 head, against 13,800 head for the same time last week; the market was moderately active at yesterday's decline; sales, 500 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 70 to 91 lbs., at $4@$4 85; 198 head Indiana Sheep, averaging 87 lbs., at $4; 1,100 head Canada Sheep and Lambs, ranging from 74 to 111 lbs., at $5 75@$6 12½; all Canada offerings were disposed of. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,500 head against 17,700 head for the same time last week; the market dragged; about 40 car loads were offered; good Yorkers brought $5@$5 12½; heavy Hogs, $5 30@$5 50.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—Cotton active at full prices; Middling, 15⅞c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; Strict Good Ordinary 13⅝c.; net receipts, 15,377 bales; gross, 16,558 bales; exports to Great Britain, 9,430 bales; to the Continent, 1,710 bales; to France, 1,030 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; last evening, 7,000 bales; stock, 232,399 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 24.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 3,778 bales; gross, 3,826 bales; exports to Great Britain, 10 bales; coastwise, 1,904 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 62,519 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 24.—Cotton seems firmer; some demand for choice; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 5,408 bales; exports, coastwise, 352 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 88,253 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 24.—Cotton firm, stiffer; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 2,240 bales; exports—coastwise, 865 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 55,829 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 24—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 94½; 10-40s, 92¼; New 5s, 91½. Erie Railway Shares, 37.

2 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 30c.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £34,000.

6:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 32½c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The total sales since the last weekly report have been 43,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales for export, and 1,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 475,000 bales, including 87,000 bales American. The receipts since the last report have been 56,000 bales, including 30,000 bales American. Actual export, 3,000 bales. The stock afloat is 332,000 bales, including 206,000 bales American. Cotton, to arrive, 1-16d. higher. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 8 1-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 8⅛d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 8⅛d.; do. do., deliverable December, at 8d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 8⅛d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November, at 8¼d., do. do., shipped December and January, at 8¼d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 37s. 6d. ₩ quarter. Provisions—Pork, 60s. ₩ bbl. for New Mess. Bacon, 39s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for new Cumberland Cut.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,200 bales were American.

6:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firm.

Evening.—Bacon, 37s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for new Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Tallow, 41s. ₩ cwt.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 31s. @31s. 9d. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 24.—Petroleum, 30½ francs for fine Pale American.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—Wool market very firm and holders are indifferent about selling at present, as higher prices are anticipated as the season advances and stocks become more reduced. A comparatively quiet market is expected until after the 1st of January, as the wants of manufacturers are supplied for the present, which, with the advanced views of holders, will tend to keep the trade quiet for a short time to come. The sales of extra and double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been at 54c.@55c.; medium and extra Michigan and Wisconsin at 50c.@53c.; and there is very little Fleece of any kind in good condition to be had under 50c. ₩ lb.; in Superfines and extra Pulled the sales have been at 40c.@60c.; the sales of choice and fancy lots of Eastern Superfine and extra have been from 55c.@60c. ₩ lb.; California ranges from 17c.@30c. for Fall and 25c.@35c. for Spring.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Ingraham.

Liernan vs. South-Side Railroad Company et al.; motion denied.

Kreiter et al. vs. Bank for Savings in City of New-York; motion to appoint a guardian ad litem is granted. (See memorandum.)

Nichols vs. Jenkins et al.; motion denied. (See memorandum.)

Guischard vs. Guischard; allowed to defendant for her defense, the sum of $100. If she can disprove the charge against her, she may renew the motion for alimony.

The Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Company vs. Board of Estimates; motion denied. (See memorandum.)

By Judge Brady.

Jay vs. DeGroot; Wood et al. vs. Hale et al.; orders granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—ADJOURNED TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Maryland Coal Company vs. Edwards; Strahan vs. Shannahan; cases settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Black vs. White; allowance of $250 granted to defendant.

Henderson vs. Henderson; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Slicht vs. Renzelman; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Oakley vs. The Mayor, &c.; Brown vs. Northrup; Freeman vs. Rathnan; Mayor vs. Wough; orders granted.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Boyle vs. The Mayor, &c.; finding and conclusion signed.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 477.—*Knowles vs. Logansport Gas-Light Company.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Minnesota.—This is an action by the company to recover on a judgment obtained in Indiana. The defense was want of jurisdiction of the person of Knowles in the Indiana case; and the return of the Sheriff certifying service of summons, but not showing where it was served, having been admitted as evidence of service against defendant's objections, he brings the ruling here and raises the following questions: Was the certificate of service properly received as evidence of jurisdiction, and if so can it be contradicted on the trial of the action? The further question is raised: if service is made in an action for $3,000, does that give jurisdiction to render judgment for more than that sum? Submitted under the twentieth rule.

H. R. Bigelow for plaintiff in error; F. & E. Cornell for defendant.

No. 169.—*Buckley vs. United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This is another suit for damages for an alleged violation of a contract made with the Government for transportation of military stores.

The court below found that the Government having simply failed to produce the amount of stores for transportation which was contracted for, was not guilty of a violation of the entire scope of the contract, and, therefore, refused the claimant damages for the profits of the contract lost in consequence of such failure, but allowed him the amount of the expense he had incurred in preparing for the transportation. It was, however, held that he had not sufficiently proven the amount of such expense, and the bill was therefore dismissed. From this decision the claimant appeals, insisting that he should have damages for his loss of profits on the contract. The Government submits that the decision below was correct.

Durant and Homer for claimant; C. H. Hill for Government.

No. 542.—*McCarty vs. Mann et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Minnesota.—This was an action to quiet title to certain vacant and unoccupied lands in St. Paul, brought by the appellant. The appellees claim under a conveyance from the patentee, made prior to his patent; and as the appellant disputes the validity of the entry of the patentee, the question arises whether an act of Congress reinstating an entry made by the patentee, which had been canceled by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, so that the title in said lands may inure to the benefit of his grantees, so far as he may have conveyed the same, is such a recognition and ratification of the original entry as will sustain the title of his grantees, made in pursuance of such entry, and which is in the appellees. The appellant maintains that the patentee had no title until after his entry under the special act, and that if this be so, he (appellant) has the better title, derived from the grantees, who took from him immediately thereafter; and that the act did not renew an old title in the patentee, but created a new one. Submitted under the twentieth rule.

W. P. Clough, for appellant; H. J. Horn for appellees.

No. 134.—*Sohn vs. Waterson et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Kansas.—This was an action on a judgment recovered in Ohio against the defendants in 1854. The defense was that the Statute of Limitations of the Territory of Kansas, (the defendant Waterson being, when the suit was brought and the act was passed, a resident there,) passed in 1859, providing that all action founded on contracts, notes, bonds, judgments, &c., upon which liability accrued beyond the limits of the Territory, should be commenced within two years next after the cause of action accrued. The plaintiff replied that the statute did not apply to his case, because it was passed after the cause of action accrued. The court held that as Waterson was a resident of Kansas when the Territorial act went into operation, the limitation began to run from that period, and that as the action was not commenced within two years after it could be sustained, this judgment is sustained here, the court holding that the act was prospective in its operation, and affected existing causes of action only from the time of its passage.

Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

No. 576.—*Sawyer vs. Hoag.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—In this case it is held that a debtor of an insolvent cannot purchase claims against his creditor, having full knowledge of the insolvency, and have them set off at their full value against his indebtedness to the insolvent, and the decree below enforcing the same view is affirmed. Sawyer subscribed to the capital stock of the Lumberman's Insurance Company, upon an understanding that eighty-five per cent. would be loaned back to him upon a secured note for the amount. The insurance company becoming insolvent after the great fire in Chicago, Sawyer bought up adjusted claims against the company and sought to have them set off against his indebtedness on the note. The decision treats him as an ordinary debtor of the company, and holds that the set-off cannot be allowed. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion. This decision also disposes of cases No. 579, Jaeger vs. Vocke, and No. 580, Meyer vs. Vocke, and the decrees in those cases are affirmed.

No. 165.—*Solomons vs. The United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Solomons was under a contract with the Government to furnish a certain quantity of corn within a certain time, and delivered about three-fourths of it within the time fixed. Subsequently a Quartermaster agreed to accept a further quantity under the contract, if delivered within another limited time. The amount was delivered and a voucher given. A part of it was used, and a part damaged while lying in the fort. The department subsequently refused to pay for the portion not used, on the ground that the contract had expired, and could not be extended by verbal agreement. The voucher was accordingly reduced, and payment tendered and delivered. The court below sustained the department, and its judgment is here reversed, and the cause remanded with directions to enter a judgment for the amount of the voucher, the court finding that the time was extended verbally, and that such agreement was valid.

Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

No. 480.—*Town of Ohio vs. Marcy.*—Error to Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—This was an action on municipal bonds issued by the town, and the defense was that they were not issued to the road for which the subscription was made, but to a consolidated road subsequently chartered. The judgment on the facts found was for the holder of the bonds, and the case was brought here for review; but the court say that the question of law raised is not presented in the record, and the judgment is accordingly affirmed. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

Mr. Justice Miller also delivered the opinion in No. 94—Wilson, Assignee, vs. City Bank of St. Paul—telegraphed for publication on Tuesday, the fact being inadvertently omitted.

No. 463.—*County of St. Louis vs. Livingstone.*—Error to Supreme Court of Illinois.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 596.—*Ex parte Robinson.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas.—Motion to advance dismissed.

No. 666.—*Hodges vs. Vaughn.*—Error to the District Court for the Western District of Arkansas.—Motion for certiorari denied.

No. 154.—*Hall et al. vs. Jordan.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Tennessee.—Affirmed, with ten per cent. damages.

POLICE TRIALS.

At the Police trials yesterday, Patrolmen Francis Rielly, Henry Hartman, and Henry McCauley, of the Tenth Precinct, were charged with having neglected to report policy shops at No. 50 Division street, No. 81 Delancey street, and No. 39 Orchard street, on their posts. Commissioner Gardner recommended that the accused be dismissed from the force.... Patrolman Thomas Mallon, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was charged with being intoxicated on Sunday, the 7th inst., and having engaged in a fight with some disorderly characters at the foot of West Thirty-seventh street. After the fight the officer reported at the station-house in his shirt sleeves, and stated to Capt. Gunner that he had been attacked by a gang of rowdies, who tore the coat from his back and stole his shield. Soon after a boy brought the shield to the station-house, and said that he had seen the officer throw off his coat to engage in the fight. When Mallon reported at the station-house he was under the influence of liquor. Commissioner Gardner recommended the dismissal of the pugnacious policeman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell prosecuting, William Sweeney and James Price pleaded guilty to burglary, and were each sent to State Prison for three years and six months.... John Roberts pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

EMIGRANTS TO CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Alta* of Dec. 13 says: "The number of travelers from the East by rail was much smaller in the Fall and Winter months of 1872 and the three previous years than in the Spring and Summer; but during the last four months, instead of showing a decline, it has kept up to the average of the Summer, and the consequence is a large increase in our population. Many of these new-comers are poor men, deprived of the employment by the panic, and preferring to make a new start on the Pacific rather than on the Atlantic side of the continent. They find before them a fair prospect, the abundant rain of last week having given a stimulus to enterprise in other industrial branches as well as in agriculture. In addition to the poorer class of immigrants, many of the persons who have come to California since August, by rail, are invalids and pleasure-seekers, who will try a Winter on our coast and ascertain by their own observations whether it is so healthful and pleasant as they have read. All our large hotels are well patronized, while there is a great demand for dwellings, especially for those of the class generally known as 'genteel.' This demand is not confined to San Francisco, but extends to Oakland and Alameda, and expectations are entertained that 1874 will add much more to their number of buildings than the annual average. Los Angeles and Santa Barbara are also enjoying unusual prosperity."

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 25, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Aida, (Italian Opera)—Mme. Torriani, Signor Campanini.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A MAN OF HONOR—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PARRICIDE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Sara Jewett. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER—Mr. F. S. Chanfrau. Matinée at 1:30.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—Mr. W. Reeve, Miss Helen Tracy. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson. Matinée at 1:30.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss F. Hayward. Matinée at 1:30.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—CHILDREN OF THE WOOD—The Vokes troupe. Matinée at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—DEAD HEART—Mr. Edwin Adams. Matinée at 2.

THE RINK.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC-PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—THE WICKED WORLD—Mrs. F. B. Conway, Mr. W. Lennox. Matinée at 1:30.

STEINWAY HALL.—PIANO CONCERT by Blind Tom.—Matinée at 1:30.

ROBINSON HALL.—MAGIC INDIAN BOX TRICK by Prof. Hartz—Matinée at 2.

BAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory)—Matinée at 2:30.

PLYMOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH.—CONCERT by the Hutchinson Family.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner of 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

GENET, as one of our reporters has ascertained, contrived to get off on board the *Ontario*, bound for St. Thomas, on Tuesday night. Our wonderful Police did not interpose the slightest obstacle. GENET is free—HALL is "not guilty." What does TWEED think of all that? How does he like to be made the only "frightful example?" He had better take our advice and make a clean breast of it.

The *Buchu Herald*—or shall we say the *Mrs. Buchu Herald*?—made a startling announcement yesterday. It was to the effect that an English contemporary had published news asserting that the British Government had demanded the punishment of BURRIEL, which news has been contradicted in London. It is a dirty bird that fouls its own nest. The *Herald* itself appears to be the English organ, for on Sunday last it published the following statement in double-leaded type:

THE BUTCHER OF SANTIAGO TO BE MADE TO ANSWER —JOHN BULL ON THE WAR-PATH.

KEY WEST, Dec. 20, 1873.—Since the last dispatch was sent it has become known here that the British Consul General at Havana has received dispatches from Lord Granville to instruct all naval commanders in the West Indies to immediately rendezvous in Cuban ports. It is stated that in official circles it is certainly known that the British Government will assuredly demand the punishment of BURRIEL.

Everybody knows that the *Herald* news can never be trusted, but why should it go out of its way to repudiate on Wednesday the "news" which it published on Sunday? This is an excess of candor. We shall next see it condemning its own obscene advertisements, on the profits of which its proprietor is enabled to mix the pleasures of *Buchu* with the ordinary delights of life in Paris.

There will be no regret that something practical has been done in the way of encouraging emigration to the Southern States by finding employment for 100 men in South Carolina. The person who went upon this errand has reported to the Commissioners of Emigration that he met with great support from the citizens. This fact is another welcome proof, added to the many we have lately had, that the Southern people are fully aware that their greatest need is to secure a white immigration. Whether this comes from Europe or from the North is immaterial. In either case it will introduce thrift and industry which will speedily change the aspect of affairs. With a favorable climate and a fruitful soil, only an infusion of new blood in the population is wanted to enable the South to enter upon a friendly competition with the other States. The natives, encouraged by the example of the new comers, will be sure to do their full share in this work.

Gov. DIX has shown regard for the public interests in his judicial designations under the law authorizing him to assign Judges to Circuits and General Terms. The selection of Judge DAVIS as Presiding Justice of the General Term in this department, and of Judge DANIELS as his associate, will be especially gratifying to the community. Both these magistrates have shown that they possess the qualities required to elevate the Judicial office, and there can be no doubt that they will discharge the important duties to which they have been assigned to the entire satisfaction of the Bar and the public. The assignments by the Governor of Judges VAN VORST and VAN BRUNT to hold Circuits and Special Terms are equally praiseworthy. The public will not fail to contrast these selections, and those made by Gov. DIX in other parts of the State, with the action of Gov. HOFFMAN when BARNARD was chosen for the General Term, in order that he might be in a position to serve the Tammany and Erie Rings. This comparison is sufficient in itself to prove that a great reform has been accomplished in New-York.

MAYOR HALL'S CASE.

The acquittal of Mayor HALL tends to establish a theory of official responsibility which may yet have important results. The nature of the offense for which he has been tried was briefly this: He was appointed by the Legislature one of three members of a board which was instructed to audit certain outstanding claims against the County of New-York. That board held but one meeting, and the only record we have of its business consists in the passage of one resolution. That resolution directed that claims left without completed audit by the Board of Supervisors, then recently abolished, should be collected from the committees of that board in whose hands they had been left; that the signature of the Chairman of the board, (TWEED,) or of its Clerk, (WOODWARD,) should be held to constitute sufficient evidence of their validity, and that, these requisites being fulfilled, the Controller should issue bonds to raise money for their payment.

There is no pretense that the board, constituted for the express purpose of "auditing"—*i. e.* sifting, examining, testing claims against the county—ever did anything of the sort. Mayor HALL was, in fact, the mover, and apparently the author, of the resolution which placed on record their virtual refusal to audit in any intelligible sense of the word. The first result of this refusal was that it left the way open for the preparation of spurious claims and their authentication by the signature of TWEED or WOODWARD. It was perfectly immaterial whether the claims had ever been before a committee of the old Board of Supervisors or not. Two men, both known to be perfectly unscrupulous, had the absolute power of creating quasi-legal indebtedness against the County, and that power they exercised in a way with which the public is tolerably familiar.

As a member of the Board of Audit, then, Mayor HALL did nothing to protect the Treasury against fraud—in fact he supplied the key by which it was to be opened. A jury has just acquitted him of doing this knowingly or willfully, and with that verdict the public must, for the present, be content. His trial has turned upon his action as a member of the Board of Audit, and it has been found impossible to convict him of anything bearing the stamp of official misdemeanor. That is an impressive enough lesson for future legislation, and for the public who have to pay for its results. But the lesson does not end here. The vouchers which were concocted under cover of the remarkable resolution of the Board of Audit came before HALL in his capacity as Mayor. Amid all the changes of the organic law of the City, the provision has been retained which renders the signature of the Mayor, in addition to that of the Controller, necessary to establish the validity of any warrant for the payment of money from the City or County Treasury. This was and is supposed to be a check upon the possible want of fidelity in the Controller, or upon his inability to detect frauds in claims already approved by the regular auditing officers. If the verdict of the jury in HALL'S case is good law, the sooner the Mayor of New-York is relieved of a duty which involves no responsibility, and which is worse than useless, because it serves to disarm public vigilance, the better. Under the new charter, the Mayor has four times as many warrants to sign as ever HALL had, and now that the process is declared to be not only hard work, but meaningless drudgery, it may as well be abandoned.

It will be observed that the warrants issued in pursuance of the resolutions of the Board of Audit had a special character not possessed by warrants issued in the ordinary course of business. The Controller was simply directed to pay them on finding either the signature of TWEED or one of his servile tools on the back of the voucher. Thus, the three members of that board first agree, in their capacity of auditors, to waive all examination of claims whatever. Then one of their number proceeds to get certain unjust creditors of the County to invent fictitious bills or to increase real ones to the extent of three or four millions of dollars. When these bills reach the Controller, the legal auditing officer of the Corporation, he has the excuse, under the resolution to which he had previously assented, that his hands are tied; he has simply the ministerial function left of issuing bonds. Then the proposer himself finds, in his capacity of Mayor, that all the requisites which his resolution had demanded were complied with. The signatures were there. So was the Controller's formal approval, though he knew that to be purely ministerial, even presuming CONNOLLY to be honest. Admit that HALL never suspected either TWEED, WOODWARD, CONNOLLY, or WATSON to be rascals. Admit that he defended them after they had been found out in pursuance of the same infatuated reliance on their good character, and yet the fact remains that each and all of the members of the Board of Audit neglected to perform a plain duty imposed on them by law. By that neglect the City of New-York was swindled out of at least three millions of dollars, and it appears that nobody into whose pockets "the swag" has not been actually traced is legally responsible for the wrong. Of all the failures of public justice which have occurred in this City from the inability of juries to grasp the import of the word "willful," this is surely one of the worst.

The public, however, will not forget these facts: (1.) Mayor HALL might have prevented the frauds upon the City, and he did not do it. (2.) The money could not have been stolen without his help. (3.) Long after the frauds were exposed, he *defended* them, and reserved his denunciations solely for those who were exposing the frauds, namely, the managers of THE TIMES. In his paper, the *Leader*, and in the *Herald*, he constantly defended TWEED and his gang *after* the proofs of their guilt had been placed before the public in these columns. The law may not convict him, but we do not envy the position in which he stands before the public. He was the guardian of the house, and he permitted burglars to enter it. A jury may say "not guilty," but will that be the verdict of the people?

CHRISTMAS.

The message of peace and good-will which greeted the first Christmas morning has never been replaced by a more fitting one during all the ages that have elapsed since it was addressed to wandering shepherds at Bethlehem. Equally true is it that the code of morals, and the Divine ideal of life which were heralded in the first carol, have never ceased to be the ultimate truths, beyond which, in that direction at least, the human mind cannot rise. From the Alexandrian sophists to JOHN STUART MILL and DAVID STRAUSS, men whom the world esteemed wise have stumbled at the simplicity of Christian ethics, and the calm authority of Christian doctrine. Yet the essential and vital principles of both are as potential to-day as they were when they sustained thousands of unlettered and simple-minded men against the merciless persecution of the Pagan Emperors, and the systematic proscription of the most highly-organized State the world has ever seen. Fire and sword have done their best and their worst against the Christian religion; the Paganism that it stifled injected as an expiring effort some of its native poison into the Church; the dreary blight of mediæval barbarism fastened upon it the excrescences of dark superstitions; the schoolmen tried to bring its mysteries down to the level of the Aristotelian logic, and the encyclopædists used all their powers of pitiless mockery to travesty the grand and simple themes of the Gospel. But the glad tidings are glad tidings still; the Church has survived foes from without, and still more dangerous foes from within. The faith that all the might of DIOCLETIAN could not crush, and all the ridicule of VOLTAIRE could not render contemptible, has not lived on till now to make way for the complete gospel of COMTE, or the still balder creed of MILL. A STRAUSS may expend his ingenuity in attempting to prove the negative of the question are we still Christians, but the teachings of the Divine Master continue, as heretofore, to mold the thoughts and the destinies of humanity, to impregnate all literature, and to make its very enemies work for its ultimate triumph.

It needs no very wide survey of the world to be impressed with the fact of how baseless would be all reform, and how hollow all progress, but for the life and precepts of the Teacher of Galilee. Where would have been the vitality and the purpose of an awakening of the public conscience, such as we have recently witnessed in this City, but for the clear light which the Gospel sheds on the true end of life and the highest type of manhood? Could the philosophy that finds its ultimate reason in utility, or that for which pleasure furnishes the only test of goodness, satisfy men that to simply fulfill the dictates of duty was a thing worth living and striving for, and that there was any future for which it was worth a man's while sacrificing anything he could grab at here below? Eliminate from the history of the world the fact of Christianity and its Founder, and try to imagine what would have been the condition of men at this moment. Remembering the state of things which prevailed when the preaching of the Galilean fishermen had just began to bear visible fruit—the gross and all-pervading social and political corruption, the creed wavering between hopeless atheism and abject superstition that was the best which the very highest minds could attain to, the degraded condition of all literature, and the helpless bewilderment of all philosophy—can any one doubt that aught save Divine interposition could have prevented the lower instincts getting the better of mankind, and the world becoming a desert? Christianity has changed the whole current of human events—it has given the race, as well as the individual, something to live for; and if its progress has been checkered, and if even believing men's hearts sometimes fail them as to the future, let its past be sufficient answer to all misgiving, as well as to all unbelief.

It was the individual efforts of humble men that diffused the faith which embodies all that is worth trusting to in the present or living for in the future. It is still in the individual life and example that Christianity finds its most effective arguments and its most unassailable justification. Christmas carries with it the reminder that no man lives to himself alone, and that the bearing of each other's burdens is a cardinal rule of our faith. There is certainly opportunity enough to carry out these principles into practice at a time like this, not only among those who are strictly objects of charity, but in regard to those who need consideration and indulgence in the ordinary affairs of life. Christian wisdom must be justified of her children if we would have her empire broaden and widen with the progress of the world, and the unfolding of the destiny of the race.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Speaker BLAINE has a habit of saying a great deal in a few words, and he has not departed from this custom in a recent letter upon the printing and distribution of public documents. It is well known that the abolition of the franking privilege left the members of Congress in what they thought an unpleasant dilemma, in reference to the distribution of their quotas of the public document. To pay postage upon this large mass of matter was considered a burden too heavy to be assumed, but it was also believed that the distribution of the documents must be made. Nearly every member had an idea that he could retain the support of certain constituents by sending them a copy of some report issued by the Government. The documents were supposed to be necessary to the official welfare of the member, and there was little or no willingness shown to take the easy way out of the difficulty provided by merely stopping this printing at the public expense.

The matter being in this condition, it was natural that the members should seek for some device by which the documents could be distributed at the public cost without restoring the franking privilege. This seems to have been found by the Post Office Committee of the House, in an agreement to report a bill to supply stamps for the transmission of public documents, and it is this proposition which Mr. BLAINE condemns. The country will agree with him that "the wiser and better way would be to dispense with the documents" which, he says, "we print in such needless and extravagant profusion." There will be no denial of this assertion by any one having any knowledge of the facts. It is notorious that the bulk of public documents are worthless to the great majority of those to whom they are sent, and to print and distribute them is a waste of the public money. But were this not the case, and every recipient found them valuable, the distribution, as it has been practiced, would still be a gross injustice. Mr. BLAINE aptly illustrates this point by the statement that although an enormous edition of the Agricultural Report is printed, only 600 copies are allotted to each Congressional District, which gives only one copy to each forty voters. The one may find his book of some value, but it is not fair that he should get it at the expense of the other thirty-nine.

It may be thought that this is a narrow view of the matter, but such is not the case. The people bear the burdens of Government alike, and should share equally in its benefits. It is no answer that the thirty-nine may not object in a particular case to the fortieth voter getting his book at their expense, for the thing is wrong in principle, and it is quite certain that the people as a whole do object to it. No man has a just claim to this sort of Government bounty. In any one instance the tax upon the public Treasury is trivial, but in the aggregate it is very onerous. The public printing has cost the Government about $2,000,000 per annum, and the greater part of this vast sum has been expended for public documents which have gone through the mails free. If an adequate return for this outlay could be shown in the diffusion of knowledge among the people, there would be no objection to it. But there is no return of this kind. These reports are rarely read, and still more rarely receive the careful consideration necessary to render them of any service. The people cannot be educated by means of Government reports. The facts they contain must be taken out and dressed in more attractive garb before they will attract popular attention and become of real worth to the nation.

There is urgent need for a thorough reform in this matter of public printing, and the letter of Mr. BLAINE is a welcome indication that it may not be impossible to attain it. While it is true that the public printing cannot be cut off entirely, it is equally true that its amount can be largely diminished without public detriment. The first thing to be done is to prohibit the gratuitous distribution of public documents to individuals. That alone would save a large sum. A law limiting the distribution of public documents would be of substantial service to the country, and at a time like the present, when the greatest economy is necessary in all public expenditures, it should be passed without hesitation. Members of Congress should turn their attention in this direction, and abstain from all further efforts to get documents through the mails at the public expense.

OUR NEW POLICE JUSTICES.

We are glad to hear, from trustworthy sources, that much more order, vigor, and efficiency are exhibited in our Police Courts since the newly-appointed Justices have taken their seats. Hearings are more prompt and searching, fines are higher, and commitments are for longer periods, more intelligence is applied to the scrutiny of facts, and partisan and personal favoritism seem not to be available. Mr. BERGH has found it more easy to convict brutes in human form, and their punishments are more severe. Perhaps in no way can the increased vigor and fidelity of the Police Courts be better illustrated than by a comparison of the fines imposed, collected, and returned to the City Controller, under the old and the new administrations. The official returns before us from the Controller's office show that in 1871 *forty-five* dollars was the amount of such fines; that in 1872 it was *seventy dollars;* that in the part of 1873 before November, when the new law went into effect, it was $2,528, this increased amount being, of course, due solely to the fear produced by the agitation for the overthrow of the corrupt old partisan system of elective Police Justices. Since the appointed Justices took their seats, there has been time for only one return of fines, and that for a part only of the month of November, and yet the amount paid to the Controller for that period was $1,573. We may, therefore, fairly anticipate not less than from $20,000 to $25,000 per year from fines, unless the amount be reduced by greater vigor of administration having the effect of decreasing crime—a result in the highest degree probable. There can be no doubt that every class of offenders already have a far more salutary fear of the criminal Magistrate than formerly. Hence the anxiety and the ability to raise funds to contest the constitutionality of the new law.

We have worked hard to secure this reform, and we hope that the people will not be cheated of any of the permanent blessings it was intended and is adequate to secure. No mere clean sweeping of a new broom will satisfy the public. The law is a stringent and exacting one. It pays high salaries, and demands much new work, far more complete records and more prompt and orderly procedure than any prior law, as a condition of earning these salaries. It must be complied with in its letter and spirit. Let no Justice advocate any evasions or any party scheme in applying its provisions. The public will not tolerate any relapse into the corrupt old methods of favoritism and partisanship. The law contains an original provision for the removal of any Justice or clerk "for disobedience to any of the provisions of this act." Any five tax-payers may institute and prosecute proceedings for a removal for such cause. But we hope the Justices will afford no occasion for applying these efficient remedies. They have ample powers for inaugurating such a criminal administration in this City as has not yet been known in this country, and for making themselves as honorable as their predecessors are infamous. Let them consider the example of Judge NOAH DAVIS. The people are in a mood to appreciate a good judicial officer, and to punish a bad one. The annual reports they are required to make of their doings, and their views as to further reform, ought to be a document which will arrest the attention of thoughtful men in the nation. It will certainly fix the character and capacity—or the want of character and capacity—of the present Board of Police Justices, and we intend that its merits and demerits shall be well known to our readers. The fearful facts of our crime and immorality can no longer be trifled with, and the $80,000 in annual salaries to these Justices, and the $20,000 to these clerks, give us a right to hard, honest work, resolute purpose, and a fearless dealing with all the elements and interests of corruption. These reports, then, must not be mere dry tables, perfunctory platitudes, and evasions about vice and crime; let us have sound views, searching exposures, and well-matured suggestions of better measures, concerning all those deep and manifold sources of evil which give this City its vast and alarming volume of vagrancy and criminality. These matters are of national importance, and are vital to every virtuous citizen and every tax-payer in the City of New-York. This law gives the Board of Police Justices ample authority to cause such a report to be made. But it cannot be made unless the Justices from the beginning comprehend the spirit as well as the letter of the new law, nor unless they, from the beginning, keep the full and faithful records which that law requires. Let them, then, at once look to these matters. Letting politics wholly alone, let them prepare the proper blanks, and see that the clerks properly fill them day by day, and, above all, let us have a foretaste of such a report in the new rules required by the law. We rely upon the cooperation of the Justices to aid us in giving that publicity to their proceedings which is the best guarantee of vigor and honesty.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION FIGURES.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, in an article on the 22d of this month, gives some interesting figures in reference to the returns of the recent constitutional election. The *Ledger* makes the following statement respecting operations in the Nineteenth Ward of Philadelphia, in regard to the "hourly count" which the law requires to be made by the election officers:

"The aggregate vote of that ward 'against' the Constitution, under its various manipulations, was reported as follows: At 10 A. M., 3,211; at 1 P. M., 6,199; *after* 6 P. M. Tuesday night, 3,263; at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, 1,471; at 1 o'clock in the day on Tuesday, nearly twice as many votes were reported as there were at 6 o'clock, when the polls were closed; at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning there were a great deal more than twice as many votes reported as were accounted for by the return judges on Thursday! The vote reported for the Constitution presents similarly marvelous phenomena. As reported at 10 A. M., Tuesday, it was less than *one-ninth* of the total vote, (397 out of 3,608;) at 1 P. M. it was still somewhat less than one-ninth, (749 out of 6,948!) All this time it was, in fact, more than three-fourths of the whole vote." It may perhaps be well here to explain that the object of the *Ledger* in making these remarks is to show that there was a gigantic scheme of fraud, which those who had planned it were prevented from carrying out, and which, after they became aware that they must fail, they sought to conceal by making the returns which they had concocted conform more nearly to what an honest count would have shown.

The figures which we have here quoted are utterly amazing. If they had appeared in some newspapers, we should have taken it for granted that they were the result of gross carelessness or willful misrepresentation; but the character of the *Ledger* entirely forbids either of these suppositions. Nor can they be the result of that necessary haste which will sometimes cause mistakes even in the most accurate daily journals. The election occurred on Tuesday, the 16th, and the article was published on the following Monday. Nor, as is evident at a glance, can they be a misprint. In short, there is not the slightest room for doubt that they are the literal, unexaggerated statement of one of the most appalling attempts at fraud in an election which has ever been made in this country.

The *Ledger*, in commenting upon these figures and other facts which it mentions, remarks that they look as if the intention was to accord to the new Constitution only one out of every nine votes cast in the City. There hardly seems to us to be sufficient ground for supposing that quite so great a fraud as this was contemplated, for the Nineteenth Ward appears to have been one of the districts which the Rings peculiarly relied on, and ought not to be taken as an average specimen of the whole city. But however this may be, there can be no question that the Rings contemplated the production of an immense majority in the city against the new Constitution, while they felt perfectly certain that an honest return would give a majority in its favor. It would, we think, be a very moderate statement, in view of the facts which were developed, to say that they probably intended to turn what they knew must be a minority of some thousands into a majority of at least thirty or forty thousand. Some of them boasted before the election that the majority would be sixty or seventy thousand; but a part of that talk may have been merely the kind of bluster which is apt to be heard at all elections.

The Ring men in most of the wards appear to have partially or entirely backed out of their part of the programme before the election. How those in the Nineteenth Ward, although they began very boldly, afterward retreated, is shown by the figures we have quoted. The plan in that ward was different from that in some other places, and certainly had the merit of great simplicity and economy. It appears to have been merely to report a certain number of votes for, and a certain number against, the Constitution. Due care was, of course, taken to avoid too many round numbers, and too great an appearance of method in any way. The Nineteenth Ward men seem to have disapproved of "repeaters" as a very clumsy way of accomplishing what could be done quite as effectively and much more neatly and quietly without them.

The new Constitution contains provisions which are designed, among other objects, effectually to prevent such gigantic and imprudent efforts at fraud as that of which we have been speaking. But there is here one point for the people of Philadelphia and all other cities to consider. No Constitution that can possibly be framed, however strong its safeguards may be, will of itself prevent illegal votes and false election returns. Something more than this is needed, and what that something more is, is an inquiry upon which the inauguration of the state of affairs prescribed by the new Constitution is a very appropriate time for the citizens of Pennsylvania earnestly and carefully to reflect.

MASKED BATTERIES AND MAN-TRAPS.

Those who interpret the principle that every man's house is his castle, as meaning that every man has a right to adopt any device he may think of to protect his person and property from thieves and murderers, it is a consolation to know, are not so numerous as to give occasion for very serious alarm. During the past few years cases have been reported in which these "lords of the castles" have been the first to fall victims to their own ingenious contrivances for taking the lives of others. A little more than a year ago, if we remember rightly, a locksmith or machinist in this City met his death at the mouth of a gun which he himself had loaded and placed inside the shutter of his workshop window. Having either lost or mislaid the key, and having forgotten all about his masked battery, the unfortunate man, in trying to gain an entrance, was mortally wounded. We have also heard of a case in which an ill-natured bachelor lost a leg through having walked into one of a number of man-traps which he had placed with his own hands inside a fence that fronted his property upon a public road. He was returning from a dinner party at rather an early hour in the morning, and having the best of reasons for shortening his journey, jumped over the fence instead of going to the gate, and was held fast until extricated by a farmer. Were all the "castle fortifiers" to have a like experience, there would be no reason whatever for dissatisfaction.

Among the instances in which the traps have proved almost as effective as the most sanguine of setters could have desired, there was one that occurred in Iowa that will be found specially interesting. A person named MILLER, the owner of a small vineyard in Benton County, as soon as the grapes were beginning to ripen during the present year, put some masked batteries close to his vines, and connected them with his most tempting bunches of grapes in such a way that the moment any one should try to pull them a charge of buck-shot would be deposited in the body of the offender. The machinery was so perfect that it worked to a charm, and MILLER was in an ecstacy of delight in anticipation of what might follow. In a few weeks after the perfection of his plan, an unsuspecting neighbor named HOOKER, attracted by the luscious appearance of MILLER'S grapes, entered the vineyard, and had just commenced to fill his pockets with the most beautiful of the purple clusters, when bang went a gun, and down went the luckless HOOKER. Happily for himself, however, he was not fatally wounded. The noise of the report brought the exultant MILLER upon the scene. He was very much astonished at finding a respected neighbor in such a disagreeable position, but at the same time could not conceal his joy at the complete success of his invention.

The misadventure of HOOKER was very soon the subject of gossip in every house in the county, much, of course, to the annoyance of his family. When he recovered from the effects of the buck-shot, he immediately forestalled any action that might be taken against him for theft by instituting proceedings against MILLER for damages. The suit went to trial, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. MILLER appealed. Last week the case came before the State Supreme Court, and the decision of the lower court was sustained. Until the suit was entered the laugh was all against HOOKER, and he was made the victim of very many cruel puns; but as soon as the verdict of a jury was in his favor, the laugh set in against MILLER. The speeches of the lawyers tended to make it appear that he was a more dangerous and a more unworthy neighbor than HOOKER, and the decision of the Supreme Court has helped to strengthen this view. No one, of course, would pretend to justify HOOKER in having entered MILLER'S vineyard. He was guilty of trespass and theft, and had he been arrested in the act of stealing the grapes by other means, would, doubtless, have been unanimously condemned and forced to leave the neighborhood. But MILLER having caught him in what seemed a very cowardly manner, has now to suffer, not only in reputation, but in pocket. If every case of the kind could have a similar termination, it would not take many years to put an end to the employment of masked batteries and man-traps.

FORREST ON THE FLAG.

Gen. N. B. Forrest has written a letter to a Memphis newspaper, under date of Dec. 15, in which he says: "Within the last few days I have received a large number of letters from men who were prominent Confederate officers and soldiers, volunteering to the Secretary of War, through me, their services to fight for the 'old flag,' in case of a war with Spain. Being too much engaged to answer their letters separately, allow me to say, through the columns of your widely-circulated journal, that it is very gratifying to me to see upon the part of those who, like myself, fought against it, so earnest a disposition to fight for it, in case of a foreign war. As for myself, our civil war having closed, and having pledged allegiance to the Government, should she become involved in war with a foreign power, I should struggle as hard for it as I once, as a Confederate soldier, struggled against it. As to those friends and old companions in arms who have written to me, I would say, I hope and believe there will be no war, owing to the wise policy adopted by the distinguished soldier now at the head of the Government, but should it come, let us show our loyalty to the flag by standing ready to strike down any hand raised against it."

A CATALOGUE OF SEA DISASTERS.

The *Manchester Guardian's* London correspondent writes: "The Ville du Havre is, I believe, the fourteenth large Atlantic liner totally lost, with great sacrifice of life, since the Cunard vessels began to run in 1840. The first great disaster of this class was that which occurred to the Governor Fenner, bound from Liverpool to New-York, which was run down off Holyhead on the 19th of February, 1841, when 122 persons perished. The President, as far as is known, foundered in the following month. In August, 1848, the Ocean Monarch was burned off Great Orme's Head, a few hours after leaving Liverpool, and 178 lives were sacrificed. On Christmas Eve, 1852, the St. George, from Liverpool to New-York, was burned at sea, with about fifty persons. The George Canning, coming out from Hamburg, was lost, with ninety-six lives, on New-Year's Day, 1855. The Pacific, which was the first steamer to cross the Atlantic in less than ten days, disappeared, with 186 passengers and crew in 1856, being supposed to have struck on an iceberg. The Austria was burned in mid-ocean with 471 souls on board on the 13th of September, 1858; and the Indian was lost off Newfoundland, with twenty-seven lives, on the 21st of November, 1859. The Hungarian, with 203 persons, went down near the coast of Nova Scotia in February, 1860; and 240 lives were lost in the wreck of the Anglo Saxon, off Cape Race, on the 27th of April, 1863. The City of Boston was probably wrecked on an iceberg in February, 1870, with several hundred victims, not one of whom has been heard of since. Twenty-four perished in the wreck of the Germania, off La Rochelle, in December last. The collision between the Northfleet and the Murillo, in January, caused a loss of 350 lives, and about 560 were sacrificed in the wreck of the Atlantic, on the 1st of April. The statement that the Ville du Havre was 'the largest vessel ever built, with the exception of the Great Eastern,' is manifestly erroneous; for while her tonnage measurement was 5,100, that of the Warrior is 6,170; that of the Agincourt 6,621, and some of the more modern vessels of the fleet are still larger."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Gli Ugonotti" was sung at the Academy of Music last evening, Mme. Nilsson, Miss Cary, Mlle. Maresi, Signori Campanini, Nannetti, and Del Puente, and M. Maurel sustaining the parts to the performance, of which by the same artists reference has already been made. Yesterday's rehearsal does not, on that account, exact review. It was thoroughly enjoyed, and, after the first act, Mme. Nilsson and Signor Campanini were recalled five times. This evening "Aida" is to be done.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

"Parricide" drew another full house last night at Mr. Daly's beautiful new theatre in Twenty-eighth street. The play may be witnessed at a special matinée to-day.

The Olympic to-day will be well patronized by the admirers of the Majiltons and the new Christmas piece, "Gabriel Grub." A special matinée performance is to be given.

Mr. Boucicault's new play, "Led Astray," still holds the stage of the handsome theatre at Union square, and is likely to occupy that position for some time to come. In the customary phraseology, it is an "unqualified success," and the theatre is crowded every night. There will be an extra matinée to-day. The announcement that seats may be secured four weeks in advance seems to indicate that the play will run for a considerable time to come.

"Humpty Dumpty Abroad" holds as yet supreme sway at the Grand Opera-house. Two matinées are announced for the week, the regular Saturday matinee, and an additional one to-day.

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau commenced on Monday evening the second week of his engagement at Booth's, in the drama, "Kit, or the Arkansas Traveler." A new play, entitled "La Femme de Feu," by Adolph Belot, is in preparation. There will be a grand "Kit" matinée on Christmas Day.

"The Woman in White" continues in possession of the stage at the Broadway Theatre. Mr. Wilkie Collins' dramatic version of his own novel constitutes a very fine acting play, and Mr. Reeve's interpretation of the part of *Count Fosco*, (in which, by the way, Mr. Vining, of London, achieved considerable success,) is a very satisfactory dramatic representation. A special matinée is set down for Christmas Day.

At Niblo's the Vokes Family are the attraction, and "The Children in the Wood" is the title of the spectacle which will be presented during Christmas week. The Saturday matinée takes place as usual, and a special matinée is announced for Christmas Day.

Mr. Gilbert's play, "The Wicked World," will be performed during the week at Mrs. Conway's Brooklyn Theatre, and is also set down for a Christmas matinée.

The great showman, Barnum, is, of course, in a condition to meet the exigencies of the Christmas holidays, and has prepared special novelties for the occasion.

Dan Byrant's Minstrels are also in great force, and will give regular evening entertainments at 8, with a Saturday matinée at 2.

M. Hartz's performance at Robinson Hall does not grow stale by repetition, and his anti-spiritual manifestations will be introduced at matinées which are announced for the week. This will include a matinée performance on Christmas Day.

Bain Hall is still devoted to the exhibition of "the Pilgrim." The entertainment will be continued during the week.

A DEBATE IN THE REICHSTAG.

In the current number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, there is an article on the German Parliament by M. Ernest Lavisse, who describes in a lively and picturesque manner his impressions of a debate which he attended during the past session. The building which has been temporarily fitted up for the use of the deputies, was formerly used as a porcelain manufactory, and is close to the War Office. There is no difficulty in obtaining admission; on applying to the porter, the visitor is given a ticket and a plan of the House, which costs a few groschen. The name of each deputy is marked in this plan on the seat which he occupies, and the various parties are denoted by different colors. There are no fewer than eight of these parties. The independent members, (Wilden,) whose color is Indian yellow, occupy about twenty seats, and are scattered about the room. The Progressists (colored red) are on the extreme left. There are about forty of them, mostly lawyers and professors. Many are veteran politicians who sat in 1848 and 1849 in the National Parliament of Frankfort, and having been implicated in various insurrections and political trials, remained abroad as refugees until the amnesty granted in 1861. They have now become completely reconciled to the policy of the Prussian Government, and have abandoned the Republican principles which they formerly professed. Herr Duncker, "whose gray head, with long hair, stands out prominently from the group of Progressists," was a Captain of the National Guard of Berlin in 1848. He and his colleagues profess to play the same part in the German Parliament as "her Majesty's Opposition" does in that of England. The space between the Progressists and the Centre is occupied by the strongest party in the House, that of the National Liberals. Nearly all the professions are represented in this party—Government officials, barristers, solicitors, manufacturers, merchants, and bankers. Among their most prominent leaders are Jews like Herr Bamberger, who is an authority on financial questions, and Herr Lasker, who, though young, has already much parliamentary experience. Short, dark, with abundant curly hair, and a commonplace countenance, Herr Lasker does not, M. Lavisse thinks, look like a party leader. "A German behind me compares him to an old-clothes' man. This impertinent remark is probably due to Herr Lasker's Jewish origin, for his co-religionists are in Germany the objects of a hatred which reminds one of the middle ages. Not only do the Germans envy the wealth of the Jews, their luxury, and their large houses in the quarter of the Linden, which almost entirely belongs to them, but they accuse them of writing shallow books and composing materialistic music. A Berliner said to me, the other day: 'I am not a musician; but if you will play me any piece of music which is unknown to me, I will directly tell you if it is by a Jew.' The Germans have also certain political grievances against the Jews which are of a more substantial kind. 'The Jew,' observed a Prussian Conservative, 'has no conception of the German character; his skull is differently formed from ours, and, owing to our intolerance, he has never taken part in our private or public life. Our old traditions are unknown to him; he understands nothing of the complications of the German spirit, of our desire for novelty checked by our respect for antiquity.' Lassalle, the chief of those who wish to destroy historic Germany, was a Jew; many Jews are Republicans, and others very influential National Liberals. In order to find room for their 'modern State' they demolish everything, without feeling any of the sadness which one experiences on seeing a house where he has lived all his life falling to pieces." Some of the members of the National Liberal Party, with Herr von Bennigsen at their head, are devoted adherents of the Government, and yield submissively even to the caprices of Prince Bismarck; but Herr Lasker is restive now and then when the Chancellor is more exacting than usual. "The little Semite," say the Feudalists in the Upper House, "is of an independent spirit, because he knows he has no chance of becoming a Minister in an Empire whose chief believes that he holds his crown from Christ." The centre of the House is occupied by the clerical party, which is composed chiefly of clergymen in their priestly robes, nobles of high rank, land-owners, Judges, and even high Court functionaries. Its principal speaker is Herr Windthorst, "a man of more than sixty, with a bald head sunk into his shoulders, and black-rimmed spectacles, behind which glitter eyes full of vivacity. He is the ugly and witty orator who is to be found in all the Parliaments of the world." Next come the parties of the Right. The first is the "Liberal Imperial" Party, comprising Prince Hohenlohe, formerly Prime Minister of Bavaria, an Ex-Minister of Baden, and a Chamberlain of the Grand Duke of Darmstadt; then the "Imperial" Party, composed chiefly of Prussian Princes, Counts, and Barons, who have reluctantly accepted the Empire, but are decided opponents of Liberalism; and, finally, the old Prussian Conservative Party, which was formerly led by Prince Bismarck.

THE WEALTH OF IRELAND.

It would seem that people make fortunes in Ireland nowadays. A few weeks ago the personalty of a Dublin merchant who had recently purchased the Irish estates of Lord Derby, in Tipperary, for £160,000, was sworn under £300,000, and now that of another, Dr. Findlater, has been sworn under £350,000! The truth is that Ireland is gradually growing a rich country, and if every agitator could be caught up and pitched into the Atlantic, would in another century, realize Cromwell's dream of making Ireland like Yorkshire.

THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

JUDSON JARVIS AND TWO DEPUTY SHERIFFS HELD FOR TRIAL.

HOW MR. CRAFT WAS ROBBED—ONE OF THE STOLEN CERTIFICATES RECOVERED, AND THE RECEIVER ARRESTED.

It would naturally be expected by the public that after the extraordinary display of "humanity" by Sheriff Matthew T. Brennan in the case of the escaped convict, Henry W. Genet, no further instances of such peculiar generosity might be expected from the Sheriff's office. It would now appear that the generosity is of a double character. In Genet's instance it consisted of letting the Sheriff's charge go free, while in the present case it would seem that the plan was to detain the prisoner as long as he had in his possession any valuables which would render his detention desirable. It will be remembered that some days ago THE TIMES exclusively published the fact that Mr. Burr S. Craft, a Virginia planter, openly declared before Judge Bixby, in the Tombs Police Court, that he had been robbed of $15,000 in gold certificates, while drinking wine in Delmonico's, corner of Chambers street and Broadway, with Judson Jarvis, Sheriff Brennan's son-in-law, and Order of Arrest Clerk at the Sheriff's office. The matter was brought to the notice of Superintendent Matsell, who detailed Detectives Farley and Sampson to work up the case. Acting under the instructions of Capt. James Irving, of the detective force, the officers commenced with Mr. Craft, and from his statement began their investigation of the case. They soon were convinced that Mr. Craft had been robbed, and by the most delicate work, formed such a groundwork of circumstances as justified them in bringing the case to the official notice of Justice Bixby. Mr. Craft is one of the richest planters in Virginia. Some time ago he bought the magnificent residence and plantation of Ex-Gov. Wise at Rolleston, Princess Anne County, Va., for $500,000. Mr. Craft made an affidavit stating the facts in the case, which he testified were as follows: That a woman named Agnes Auld, with whom he had been intimate, assisted by her mother, had black-mailed him, and on being paid a sum of money signed a contract releasing him from further responsibility; that Agnes Auld subsequently came to his residence at Rolleston, stole the document and returned to this City, from whence she wrote him to come back here. He came here, and was arrested on a suit for seduction by Deputy Sheriff William Conklin. The arrest was made at the residence of the Aulds, to which he had been decoyed for the purpose. Conklin brought him before Judson Jarvis in the Sheriff's office. Jarvis said that he would have to give $1,000 bail. He gave Jarvis, as security for the bail, one gold certificate for $5,000, on the back of which he indorsed his name. *This was the only document to which he affixed his signature in this City.* Jarvis then said: "What are you going to do for the officer?" Craft said "What do you mean?" Jarvis replied, "You ought to do something for him, you ought to give him $100." Craft exclaimed, "The deuce I ought. I'll see you all hanged first." Jarvis retorted, "I fine you $50 for contempt of court." Craft refused to pay either sum, and the matter was compromised by all parties present adjourning to Delmonico's to drink wine. At Delmonico's they were joined by a number of others, among whom were Jerome Buck, Nicholas Muller the First Ward politician, Andrew Curtin, and others. Craft became very much intoxicated, and Jarvis approaching him said: "I have just made a bet which you can help me to win." Craft said: "What is your bet?" Jarvis said: "I have bet that you have more of those certificates." Craft at once took his wallet from the inside pocket of his coat, exhibited three gold certificates which he had in it, and returned the wallet and certificates *to the same pocket.* The drinking was resumed, and Craft became quite incapable of taking care of himself. He staggered through the bar-room and sat down on the stoop of the entrance door. The Swiss bar-tender in Delmonico's seeing Craft's condition, went out and found two Deputy Sheriffs with Craft. He took Craft by the shoulder and said, "Come up stairs; I will put you to bed." One of the Sheriffs said, "You go inside and mind your own business. We have this man in charge." The bar-tender, however, sent a waiter out by the Chambers street door to look for a policeman. Officer Richard Hawkey, of the Third Precinct, came and found Craft asleep. He was lying on the stoop, his watch and chain fully exposed. Officer Hawkey took Craft to the Chambers Street Station, and locked him up for being drunk. On being searched in the station-house, Mr. Craft's watch and heavy guard-chain, value $700, his gold spectacles, and $8 in money were found untouched in his vest pockets. But the wallet and the three $5,000 gold certificates were not in the pocket to which he had returned them in presence of Judson Jarvis and the Deputy Sheriffs, in fact, they were not in his possession at all. This was about 8:30 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Craft was locked up in the Chambers Street Station all night, and was discharged by Justice Bixby at the Tombs on the following morning.

The Swiss bar-tender of Delmonico's and Officer Hawkey made affidavits corroborative of Mr. Craft's testimony. In order not to defeat the ends of justice, it was determined not to make the proceedings public, and Justice Bixby issued subpœnas requiring Judson Jarvis, and all other persons present in Delmonico's on the evening of the robbery, to appear before him at the Tombs on Tuesday. Jarvis came, and was promptly committed for trial in default of $20,000 bail. He furnished the bail and left. The detectives in the meanwhile had not been idle. Detectives Farley and Sampson had called Detective Fields into the case, and the three officers notified all banks and the Sub-Treasury to stop payment of the certificates if presented. While working on another branch of the case, the officers were agreeably surprised by learning that one of the stolen certificates had been stopped at the Sub-Treasury. They found that on the back of this certificate Mr. Craft's name had been forged, and that the forgery was almost an exact reproduction of Mr. Craft's genuine indorsement on the fourth certificate, which he had given Judson Jarvis, and which indorsement was the only genuine signature of his extant in this City. This fact at once taught the officers to believe that they were on the right trail, and they at once proceeded to "work back" the certificate, or trace its course from the Sub-Treasury to the man who stole it from Craft. They found that it had been presented at the Sub-Treasury by the Ninth National Bank. The officers of the Ninth National Bank declared that they had received it from the Union Dime Savings Bank. The Cashier of the Union Dime Savings Bank informed the detectives that he had in the regular course of business received it from a man named Thomas E. Smith, keeper of a saloon at the corner of Canal and Hudson streets, who had an account with the bank. Detective Fields at once proceeded to Smith's place of business and arrested him. Smith was arraigned before Justice Bixby on Tuesday afternoon and committed for trial in default of $6,000 bail. He said that on the night following the robbery of Mr. Craft he had bought the stolen certificate from a customer, paying $5,300 in currency for it. He could not tell the customer's name or residence or anything about the mythical person. The detectives examined the books of the bank in which Smith deposited, and found that Smith had never drawn out $5,300.

Yesterday the detectives arrested Deputy Sheriffs William Conklin and Charles Lyons on a charge of stealing the certificates. The information on which their arrest was based is said to have been furnished by Smith, who is understood to have made a clean breast of the whole affair. The prisoners were brought before Justice Bixby and committed to the Tombs without bail. Detectives Farley and Sampson refused to furnish any information about the case to the press, fearing that a premature publication would defeat the ends of justice. Some of the facts, however, leaked out Tuesday night, and promptly brought up the man Jarvis with a complete denial. He appeared in THE TIMES office, and, with great earnestness, declared that the whole story was false, so far as he was concerned, and that the complainant, Mr. Crafts, was ready to give him a card withdrawing the charge against him. As Jarvis has been held in $20,000 bail to answer, it would appear that this card has not yet been given.

THE LANGE MAIL-BAG ROBBERY.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judges Woodruff, Blatchford, and Benedict presiding, the case of Edward Lange, convicted in 1870 of stealing mail-bags, came before the court on a writ of habeas corpus praying for his release on the ground that he had been sentenced originally by the Judge who presided at his trial to fine and imprisonment, whereas the statute provided that he was liable to one only of those two penalties. It appeared that after the sentence had been pronounced he was taken on habeas corpus before Judge Blatchford, who resentenced him, committing him to Auburn Penitentiary for one year. After hearing argument the court denied the application for the release of the prisoner, holding that the sentence imposed by Judge Blatchford was in accordance with law, and could not be set aside by a proceeding in habeas corpus.

THE RING FUGITIVES.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF GENET STILL UNKNOWN—COMAN, NORTON, AND MILLER STILL ABSENT.

No trustworthy information could be obtained of the Ring fugitives yesterday more recent than what has been already published, and they are supposed to be still at large. Their flight continued to be an interesting topic of conversation, and the general public were as uncompromising in their censure of Sheriff Brennan and his Deputies as on the day before. The constantly recurring question asked by one of another, "Have you heard where Genet is?" come be regarded finally as a good joke. Sheriff Brennan, who is presumed to be the most interested in finding him, had nothing to communicate of importance to inquirers. He professed to be hopeful that he would catch his man, and expressed great confidence in the sincerity and energy of Shields in the search instituted. Shields and Cahill were at the Sheriff's office during the day, and the former appeared to be very unhappy over the escape of his prisoner. Some of his friends averred that he was in such a condition of mind that he would probably shoot Genet on sight. This statement, coming from his friends, was regarded by many people as a device of theirs to awaken public sympathy for him, and it is only given for what it is worth. The story current yesterday, that the fugitive had made his escape from Harlem to Pelham Bay, and from thence to Long Island, and to Canada via Newport and Maine, was received favorably, in the absence of a better theory. The original report was varied, however, by a statement that, after a short concealment on an island in the Sound, known as the Two Brothers, he was taken to the public house of a man named McClellan, at City Point, and from this place returned to the City, to await a better opportunity to get away to parts unknown.

A story current yesterday that Genet had reached Canada and had telegraphed en route from Niagara Falls, was seized upon as plausible, and several politicians averred that they had seen a man who saw the telegram. His reported arrival at the Falls gave rise to a number of jokes about his whereabouts, as that he was hiding in the Cave of the Winds, that hotly pursued by a local detective he had taken to a boat and gone over the falls, &c. Another story, which gained considerable credence, was that the missing man had sailed for Brazil. It was alleged that he took passage in the three-masted schooner William H. Keeney, chartered last week by Ex-Senator Noah Taylor, of New-Jersey, for a yachting expedition. This schooner, it was averred, is under the command of Capt. Beers, and has been thoroughly prepared for a long voyage. As a recommendation of the probability of this story, it was cited as a singular coincidence that the time for the departure of the schooner was not fixed until after Genet's conviction. It was also stated that her charter was for Fernandina, and "probably other ports," and that Mr. Taylor had expressed an intention to call at Rio Janeiro. Sheriff Brennan expressed an opinion that Genet had not escaped in this way, and the story could not be verified. Shields and his assistant Deputies have searched Long Island and the islands of the Sound, and officers are on guard in the vicinity of Genet's house, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, watching for some signs which may give a clue by which he may be hunted down. The Deputies, it is said, continued the chase in possible and impossible directions, up to a late hour last night, but returned baffled and unsuccessful. People who have been hitherto warm friends of Genet, and who have regarded him as a species of political hero, express themselves as disgusted with his conduct in running away, and brand him as cowardly. They say that if he had remained there was a reasonable probability that his sentence would have been a light one, and his counsel had strong hopes that they would get a stay of proceedings. Several of his former friends aver that if they can possibly obtain any information of his whereabouts they will communicate it to the authorities.

The crowd in the Court-house last night waiting for the verdict in Ex-Mayor Hall's case were startled by a rumor that Genet had been arrested. Assistant District Attorney Allen, upon being questioned concerning the truth of the story, said that he had heard it from a newspaper reporter, but had no official information of its truth. Capt. Leary, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, telegraphed to Police Headquarters and received in answer that there was no truth in the rumor.

The other fugitives, Coman, Norton, Geo. S. Miller, John J. Walsh, and Jno. D. Welch, Jr., were still out of the way, but there was an idea prevalent yesterday in many quarters that they would eventually appear to stand their trials, and the day fixed for the trials to be called again, is looked forward to with interest.

A STARTLING STATEMENT.

At a late hour last evening a gentleman who is entitled to credence, furnished the following particulars of Genet's escape to a reporter of THE TIMES, on condition that his own name should be withheld. He said that after escaping from Deputy Sheriff Shields, Genet, in accordance with a preconcerted plan, hastened to a close carriage in waiting near by, and was driven to the house of a friend in the lower part of the City, where he remained concealed until Tuesday afternoon. Then, skillfully disguised, he was taken in another close carriage to the foot of Canal street, and hurried on board the steam-ship Ontario, bound to St. Thomas, Acapulco, and Aspinwall. A passage had been previously engaged for him under an assumed name, and he was received by the officers without question. The Ontario sailed at a late hour on Tuesday, and remained in the lower bay until yesterday morning, when she proceeded on her way. The reporter's informant did not know Genet's intentions, but was of the opinion that he proposes, after reaching Brazil, to take the first opportunity offering to go to Belgium, where his wife and family will join him, and where they will reside permanently. The fugitive is well furnished with funds, and with all the conveniences for a pleasant voyage. He is described as feeling quite contented, under the circumstances, with the prospect of perpetual banishment. Before leaving he adjured his friends to relieve Deputy Sheriff Shields of any stigma which might attach to him of having been bribed to permit his (Genet's) escape. He said that there never had been any intention of bribing Shields, knowing that it would have been useless to attempt it. Had strategy failed, force would have been resorted to, but this, too, was fortunately found to be unnecessary. A well-known citizen of Harlem—a life-long opponent of Genet, who is also timid of seeing his name in print, but whose truthfulness may be relied on—so far corroborates this story as to aver that about 1:30 o'clock on Monday morning he saw two men (one about Genet's height and shape) enter a close carriage at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street and Third avenue, and that the carriage was immediately whirled down the avenue at a furious rate.

ATTACHING GENET'S PROPERTY.

In Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday, an attachment was issued against the property of Henry W. Genet. The order was issued at the instance of William Caswell, who holds a small claim against the escaped criminal, the grounds being that Genet was also an absconding creditor.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.

A very interesting entertainment was given yesterday morning at the female department of Grammar School No. 48 in Twenty-eighth street, near Sixth avenue. The occasion was the graduating of the class of June, 1873. The exercises consisted of singing and recitations, varied with addresses by the Trustees of the school and others. Victor Hugo's "Poor Fisher Folk" was admirably recited by Miss Fanny Conboy, while the rendering of "Paul Revere's Ride" by Miss Jessie Smith could not be better. The whole class recited Tennyson's "Death of the Old Year" toward the close of the entertainment, which literally "brought down the house." Three of the graduates, Miss Emma Klausen, Miss Carrie W. Pitkin, and Miss Adeline Levy, were presented with gold medals for proficiency in their studies. Among those present were Messrs. Thos. Hunter, E. Bill, T. Hall, W. Kilian, H. D. Ranney, Austin Abbott, Thos. Maher, M. Blumenthal, B. B. Atherbury, J. C. Leveridge and others. It must be stated that in the course of the several speeches delivered Miss M. L. Clawson was highly complimented upon the condition of her school, and assured that it is one of the best in the City.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

THE BROKERS CELEBRATE CHRISTMAS EVE—RESUMPTION OF FISK & HATCH—POST OFFICE NOTES.

At an early hour yesterday morning it was evident in the Stock Exchange that Christmas was near at hand. Serious business was entirely out of the question, and, in accordance with the time-honored custom, Bedlam was let loose "on 'Change." Soon after the opening hour the younger members began to make every kind of imaginable noise that could be produced by the aid of bells, trumpets, drums, and gongs. The Gold Room, infected by the example of the stock dealers, passed the morning in the same style of noisy merriment. At a special meeting of the Governing Committees of the two boards, an adjournment was had at 1 o'clock. Business will be resumed at 10 o'clock on Friday morning. The Stock Exchange dispensed with the usual calls during the hours of business, and no transactions of importance occurred.

The Sub-Treasurer paid out $18,000 gold on account of interest, and $145,000 for the redemption of called bonds. It was announced that all the outstanding loan certificates would be canceled by the first of the new year, except those of the Central National Bank. They will probably remain out until the 1st of February. The loan certificates outstanding yesterday amounted to $2,290,000.

On the 1st of January next Mr. Shepherd Knapp, President of the Mechanics' Bank, will retire from business. Mr. Knapp has been connected with banks and banking in this City for upward of thirty years. Yesterday a committee of the Clearing-house handed him a complimentary letter signed by representatives of every bank in New-York.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

At a meeting of the Committee on National Finance, of the Produce Exchange, held yesterday morning, a subcommittee was appointed to draft resolutions, to be presented at the meeting to be held on Monday next. The business of the Exchange was conducted as usual. It will remain closed to-day.

RESUMPTION OF FISK & HATCH.

The banking firm of Fisk & Hatch, which was obliged to suspend on the 19th of September last, during the panic, resumed business yesterday. Soon after the announcement of resumption the office was crowded by personal friends and creditors of the house, who came to offer their congratulations.

The following circular was issued by the firm:

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.

We take very great satisfaction in announcing that we have to-day resumed business, after an interval of a little over three months.

Since our suspension, on the 19th of September last, we have been successful in effecting such an adjustment of our affairs as to insure the payment of all our liabilities in full, and the continuance of our business upon a firm basis, with our facilities, as we trust, substantially unimpaired.

We take pleasure in making public acknowledgment of the fact that the accomplishment of this result is due, in great measure, to the generous forbearance of our creditors, and the confidence and consideration which they have extended to us throughout the very difficult and trying ordeal through which we have passed.

Although our liabilities were large, and our creditors numerous and scattered throughout the country, and although the period of our suspension has been prolonged considerably beyond what we at first anticipated, or our creditors and the public may have had reason to expect, we have been subjected to no embarrassment from legal proceedings, have been forced to no ruinous sacrifices, and have been enabled to preserve our resources, to a large extent, intact for the payment of our liabilities and the future prosecution of our business.

We desire to express our grateful sense of the considerate action of the great body of our creditors toward us, of the patience with which they have awaited our resumption, and of the universal sympathy and kindness which we have experienced.

In resuming our business we venture to hope for a renewal of our business relations with our former customers and correspondents, and for a continuance of the confidence with which they have honored us hitherto.

Respectfully yours, FISK & HATCH.

It is stated that all depositors of $5,000 and under will be paid on demand; an extension is only asked from large creditors.

POST OFFICE NOTES.

The steam-ship Idaho, for Liverpool, yesterday took out 42,633 letters, and the Bremen steamer Leipsig 10,634, making a total of 53,317.

The mail for Havana, which was to have been dispatched by the steamer Cuba on Saturday next, will, on account of the detention of that vessel, go by the steamer City of Havana on the 31st inst.

The European and all other mails close to-day at 10 o'clock A. M.

BRENTANO.

There are plenty of adjectives in our home-brewed Anglo-Saxon which are pre-eminently applicable to Brentano's business as a caterer to the reading public without seeking for one in a foreign tongue, as is so meretriciously common nowadays. It may be fairly styled unique, cosmopolitan, &c., &c., for so it certainly is. But it is in one particular aspect—and that a most seasonable one—that in these Christmas holiday times it is apt to impress one most strongly. It is this: Mr. Brentano's catalogue of books is a key to the literary tone of the general reading public, and a list of those books which it is socially imperative should be read by all who desire to be classed as or who really are readers—the one who reads that he may think and talk, the other that he may chatter without the necessity of thinking. The latter goes to Brentano's in the wake of his betters because he has sufficient sense to see that they only go there because of the excellent selection of the modern literature, the journals, magazines, and other periodicals from every country and in every tongue which are to be found there. There is little doubt that if the *Chinese Court Guide*, the *Fiji Gazette*, or any other out-of-the-way publication were asked for at Brentano's counters it would be immediately forthcoming. Certainly any European periodical publication can be had at the time of asking. This department of his business has been worked almost into a monopoly by Brentano. People seldom think of asking for such a thing elsewhere. Many regularly receive their European books and papers through him, he being an agent for receiving all subscriptions from this country to foreign magazines and journals.

In no book-store in the City are the counters better arranged for running through the list of new books than they are at Brentano's, and this advantage is peculiarly obvious just now. Crowded as is the store, all have an excellent opportunity for examining the books, and doing so without being over-much pushed and jostled about. This is fortunate, for there are some fine books on the counters. Brentano's subscription copy, the only one in this country, of the costly book describing and illustrating the National Memorial to the Prince Consort at Kensington, will attract much curious attention. The twenty-four splendid engravings in line, mezzotint, colors, and wood, illustrate the monument, its architecture, statues, mosaics, &c. The character of the engravings may be judged from the cost of the book—$150. To speak of the general list of gift books is to enumerate all the costly and beautiful new works issued in this country and many specially imported from Europe. A list of a few of the principal ones is given below. For children Brentano has an endless variety of the best and the most amusing books, and for young ladies one specialty, for which they should display any amount of gratitude. Here is its description in Brentano's list:

GRAND PANORAMA HISTORIQUE DE LA MODE.—A beautiful display of Costumes, correctly represented, from the earliest period to the present time. With about 150 whole-length figures, (male and female,) drawn and colored in superior style, on one large sheet, 3 feet by 3 feet 4 inches.

Among the other books which lie on Brentano's counters, and are suitable for Christmas or New-Year's gifts, are:

HOLLAND HOUSE.—By Princess Marie Liechtenstein. With five steel-plate engravings by C. H. Jeems, and many other illustrations. Two volumes.

WEDGWOOD AND HIS WORKS.—A selection of his choicest vases, &c., from designs by Flaxman and others, reproduced in permanent photography. By Eliza Meteyard.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS AS A PORTRAIT PAINTER—An Essay. By J. C. Collins, B. A. With a series of portraits of distinguished beauties of the Court of George III.

THE GRAMMAR OF PAINTING AND ENGRAVING.—From the French of Blanc. By Kate Newell Doggett. With the original illustrations.

GALLERY OF GREAT COMPOSERS.—A series of portraits, engraved on steel, from oil paintings by Prof. Carl Jager. Reproduced by the heliotype process. With memoirs by Dr. Rimbault.

SHAKESPEARE'S MIDSUMMER-NIGHT'S DREAM.—With illustrations by Fredericks. In cloth.

FROM THE EARTH TO THE MOON.—By Jules Verne.

GUIDE TO FLORIDA.—By "Rambler." Illustrated.

FIVE WEEKS IN A BALLOON.—By Jules Verne. With 48 Illustrations.

BALLADS FOR LITTLE FOLK.—By Alice and Phœbe Cary.

MEMORIES OF MANY MEN AND OF SOME WOMEN.—Personal Recollections. By M. B. Field.

MILL'S (JOHN STUART) MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.—Uniform Library Edition. 10 vols., 8vo. In box.

POSTHUMOUS WORKS OF NAPOLEON III. IN EXILE.—Collected and Arranged by Count De la Chapelle.

LACROIX'S (PAUL) MANNERS, CUSTOMS AND DRESS DURING THE MIDDLE AGES, AND DURING THE RENAISSANCE PERIOD.—With 15 Chromo-lithographic Prints, and upward of 400 Engravings on Wood.

THE HISTORY OF THE NORMAN CONQUEST OF ENGLAND.—Its Causes and its Results. By Edw. A. Freeman. 4 vols.

THE CIGAR-PACKERS.

The German Cigar-packers' Union held a meeting at Kloeber's Hall, in Broome street, last night, to complete the newly-formed organization, the object of which is to resist a further reduction of wages and to re-establish the old rates in the Spring. It is stated that the wages of the men who, however, earn considerably more than the journeymen cigar-makers, have been cut down by most of the employers twenty-five per cent. A number of new members were enrolled, free of the usual initiation fee. A resolution was passed that the payment of initiation fees shall be suspended until February.

THE FINE ARTS.

MINIATURE PAINTINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS.

Some years ago, when it was discovered that by the aid of the sun, a camera, and a little nitrate of silver a very fair likeness of the human countenance might be taken, we were assured that the portrait painters' art had received its death-blow, and that miniatures would be no more heard of. But like many other predictions, this has proved to be quite untrue, for the photograph is, after all, but a hard, mechanical reproduction of feature, while the expression, which is in fact the life and soul of every human face, is, in nineteen cases out of twenty, entirely changed or altogether lost. It is true that by retouching and by coloring, a photograph can often be made to pass as a satisfactory likeness, but it must be remembered that it requires an artist, and a good one too, to make these important additions. Photographs, too, are extremely evanescent and soon fade if exposed to the light. It may truly be said of them that they "come like shadows, so depart." On the other hand, a well-executed miniature painted on ivory, as it should be, by the hand of a skillful artist, who knows the value of color and how to mix and use it, is virtually everlasting. The tints laid on by the hand of Sir Peter Lely, who has immortalized the court beauties of the time of the Charleses, are as fresh to-day as when they left the artist's studio, and the sweet but somewhat sensuous faces still smile forth as brightly almost as they did in life. Those, therefore, who desire lasting mementoes of relatives and friends, which time shall not change, must still have recourse to the painter's art.

Among recently-painted miniatures we have seen none that please us better than those executed by Mr. John Carlin, whose studio is at No. 212 West Twenty-fifth street. Mr. Carlin has succeeded, in all the specimens of his art that we have inspected, in preserving the individuality of his subject, and combining strength of expression with softness of touch and elaboration of finish. Mr. Carlin, we believe, studied the principles of his art in Paris, under Delaroche, intending to become a painter of historical subjects, and his efforts in this line show, at least, correct drawing and variety and strength of expression, if nothing more. His sketches in oils of Trenton Falls and Black River prove his capacity in the landscape branch of his art, and his life-size pastel portraits exhibit his ability to work in a somewhat difficult medium. It is as a miniature painter, however, that Mr. Carlin is likely, we think, to win most laurels. His flesh tints are remarkably pure, and his finish all that can be desired, while the strong individuality of each face assures us of the faithfulness of the likeness.

THE MISSING MERCHANT.

HE ABSCONDS TO CANADA WITH $70,000 IN GOLD—HIS SON ARRESTED FOR SWINDLING HIS CREDITORS.

The whereabouts of Mr. Edson Bradley, the missing Broadway merchant, were ascertained, yesterday, by Mooney's Detective Agency. Mr. Mooney's officers have tracked him to Canada, whither he has fled with $70,000 in gold to escape being prosecuted by his creditors on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy. Bradley was the senior partner in the cloth house of Bradley & Co., of No. 495 Broadway. Besides himself, the firm was composed of Major William G. Bradley, his son, Mr. Hoffman, his son-in-law, and a Mr. Church. The suspension of the firm was announced early last week, when steps were taken by Messrs. H. B. Claflin, A. T. Stewart, Dale Brothers, and other creditors, to have them adjudicated bankrupts. The bankruptcy proceedings were discontinued, however, on the representation of the elder Bradley that if he was given time he would be able to collect most of the firm's notes, and settle on a basis of seventy cents on the dollar. Mr. Claflin subsequently heard that Bradley was negotiating a large amount of gold notes of the firm, with intent to swindle his creditors. Detectives were employed to watch him, and ascertained that a meeting of all the members of the firm, except Mr. Church, was held at the residence of Mr. Hoffman, No. 66 Joralemon street, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, when Bradley announced his intention to leave the country. After the consultation he drove in a buggy, accompanied by his son, to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, when the two separated. The elder Bradley escaped out of the ladies' entrance, and started for the Grand Central Depot. He was pursued by a detective to Buffalo, where he stopped to telegraph to his son, after which he proceeded to the Clifton House, in Canada. Mr. Claflin conferred with the Federal authorities yesterday in regard to obtaining the extradition of the fugitive. The liabilities of the firm amount to about $70,000. The only assets they have are $50,000 in notes, and stock worth $15,000. Major Bradley was arrested by Detective Mooney at his store late yesterday afternoon, on a charge of concealing property from his creditors. The complaint is made by Mr. Hoffman, his brother-in-law. The latter says that he negotiated notes amounting to $35,000, and that he has put the money where it cannot be reached by the creditors. The prisoner was committed to Ludlow-street Jail, last evening, by Commissioner Betts.

MR. HENRY BERGH'S RETURN FROM THE WEST.

Mr. Bergh returned yesterday from his month's tour out West. Commencing at Buffalo, he visited most of the principal cities in Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania, and was everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm, the principal citizens treating him with the greatest courtesy and kindness. Deputations from various public institutions called upon him to express the sympathy and good wishes of the bodies which they represented in the humane cause of which he is the head-centre. Public meetings were held which, after being addressed by Mr. Bergh, formed committees, and organized societies for the protection of the dumb race. In Missouri, where no State laws existed, a large meeting of influential citizens at St. Louis pledged themselves to obtain the passage of a code of laws drawn up by Mr. Bergh in the next Legislature of that State. Mr. Bergh intimated to our reporter that he was wonderfully impressed with the rapid growth and apparent progress of the large Western cities—magnificent structures in all directions, the hotels upon a grander scale in every respect than in any other part of the world in which he had traveled. Everything that met the eye showed wonderful progress, and he wondered why men with any ambition should spend their lives in New-York and other seaboard cities when much splendid opportunities offered in the cities of the West, which, but a few years ago, were only barren wilds or insignificant towns.

BANKRUPTCY CASES.

List of dividends declared and paid in bankruptcy cases which have been pending before Register Edgar Ketchum:

	Per cent.
Cambridge Silver Mining Company	100
Thomas K. Banker et al	60
Edward Marshall	50
William C. Merriam et al	46½
George T. Ross	32
Aaron Brinkerhoff et al	30
George W. Lockwood et al	26
Abiel Akin et al	25
Abraham Baldwin et al	25
Elias Posner	25
Philip Opper et al	20
James Harlem et al	20
Julius Freinholz	20
W. W. Fessenden et al	20
Louis Erb et al	18
Arnold Hungerbuler et al	18
Mortimer O'Moriarty et al	18
Bernard R. Becher et al	15
J. Ogden Smith	12½
John D. Clark et al	12
Wm. E. Gray et al	11 1-5
John Adair	11¾
Leonard S. Ballou	10
Louis Glase	18
Frederick Wiltse	10
J. R. Baxter et al	10
Martha Roby	8½
Dora Honsberger et al	8½
S. D. Schuyler	6
John F. Schefeler et al	5½
John P. Binzen	3½
Moritz Friedman et al	2¾
John P. Hayden	1½
Wm. F. Smith	1 3-10
Julius Jonson	⅜ of 1

MUNICIPAL TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HORACE GREELEY.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council, appointed to present to the family of the late Horace Greeley the illustrated album, containing an account of the Municipal honors paid to his memory, met yesterday in the Aldermanic chamber. The committee consists of Aldermen McCafferty, Van Schaick and Billings, and Assistant Aldermen Thornell and Theiss. After a brief interchange of views as to the proper time to deliver the album to the Misses Greeley, it was decided to make the presentation on the 14th of January, at the residence of Mr. John F. Cleveland, in Cottage place; and to Mayor Havemeyer was delegated that duty. The Mayor previously informed a sub-committee of his willingness to make the presentation. A resolution was adopted providing for a photographic copy of the album to be deposited in the City Library. The committee then adjourned.

RAPID TRANSIT.

SHALL THE CITY BUILD A ROAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the opening of the Legislature there will be introduced a bill to authorize the City of New-York to construct a railroad for rapid transit in this City as a City work. The bill has been carefully prepared under the auspices of the New-York Rapid Transit Association, and is as perfect as their wisdom can make it. If it leaves any loophole for plunder; if it allows the attainment of any personal or selfish ends; if it looks to the promotion of any object other than the general welfare of the City and all its interests, and the furnishing of transportation to its people at the lowest possible rates, then the careful scrutiny of its projectors has failed to detect it, and they invite the wisdom of the Legislature to ferret it out and promptly extirpate it. The members of the association are simply property-holders, and have no other interest in the bill than that which is common to all citizens, and they will cheerfully assign to the City Treasury any possible pecuniary advantage, present or future, which they hope to gain from it not shared equally by all other property-holders and tax-payers of the City. In this respect the measure differs somewhat from the various private schemes which have engaged so much of the attention of the Legislature for so many years past.

The bill provides that the Governor of the State shall appoint six suitable persons, residents and freeholders of the City, who, with the Mayor *ex officio*, shall constitute a commission, charged with the construction of the road. The Commissioners serve without salary, except the President, whose salary shall not exceed $5,000 per annum. Before any work shall be done or any money expended for construction, the Commissioners shall call to their aid a board of five skillful and eminent engineers, who shall carefully examine the whole ground, inquire into all the conditions of the probable success or failure of the enterprise *as a self-sustaining work*, at the low rates of fare prescribed by the bill, "and if, after such examination, the said Board of Engineers shall be of the opinion that such proposed public work may be so constructed, that the revenues thereof for passenger fares, freights, postal and other service, will pay the maintenance and expense of operating said road, and the interest on the bonds to be issued for its construction, *so that no increased taxation shall be imposed upon the people of said City* in consequence of said proposed public work, and shall so report, together with the general plan and details of the work as agreed upon by them, and if such report is approved by the Commissioners, then, and not until then, such road is declared to be *a public work* of the City of New-York," and the Commissioners are charged with its immediate execution. The bill prescribes no plan and no route for the road. It leaves this wholly to the Commissioners and their engineers after they have given the subject the examination required by the act. It provides simply that the road shall extend from the Battery to the Harlem River, and follow the lines of existing streets and avenues, (over or under,) as nearly as may be, so as to involve the least cost for right of way. This done and other work determined upon as feasible and self-sustaining, it is to be prosecuted to completion "with all practicable speed and diligence."

The whole work is to be done *by contract*; all the City departments are to co-operate, and ample guards and checks are interposed against peculation and fraud in the process of construction. The funds are to be supplied by the sale of City bonds having fifty years to run. When completed the road is to be managed by a "Bureau of City Railways," with the same general features as to efficiency, safety, and economy as now relate to the Bureau of Croton Water. And now comes the provision as to fares. It is the underlying feature and principle of this bill that this road is to be built and run wholly in the interest of the people, at the lowest possible rates of fare. No profit is to be made out of it, beyond a sinking fund of two per cent. per annum, to be used ultimately to retire the construction bonds. Its freight and postal service (for it is to furnish equal facilities to all country railroads wishing to use its rails when not required for City use) may be charged for as shall be just; but its passenger fares shall be put at the lowest practicable point at the beginning, and then be reduced, from time to time, as the growth of the City and increase of population, and consequent patronage shall warrant, until the movement of our people upon its tracks shall be almost as free as upon the streets and highways of the City. The following is the provision:

"The rate of fare shall not, in any case, exceed seven cents over the whole of said road, and five cents over any part above or below Seventy-second street; and whenever the sinking fund herein provided shall exceed two per cent. per annum of the principal of said construction bonds, the said fare shall be reduced, from time to time, so long as such excess continues, *until such fare shall not exceed three cents* for each person over the whole or any part of said road."

And, finally, when built, ample provision is made that the road shall not by any contrivance be gobbled up by any private company or monopoly, or the rates of fare raised "upon any pretext whatever," but the road shall be preserved as the property of the people of the City of New-York, and used and run in their interest and for their benefit forever.

Such is the bill. And now it may be asked why should it not become a law?

It must be obvious to every one that if made a law the problem of rapid transit for New-York is at last solved; the agony of twenty years is ended; the incubus which has rested upon and paralyzed her energies and enterprise and impeded her growth is lifted; New-York enters upon a new epoch. No disturbing questions can exist as to means, or money, or rights of way, or "will it be done." The City's resources are at the bottom of the work, the City's fiat commands its execution.

It is obvious, too, that, when done, it is done upon a plan which insures the utmost advantage to the whole people and offers the highest stimulant to every industry and enterprise of which they are capable. Here are no twenty-cent fares to embargo its popular use; no bringing under tribute a million people to pay ten per cent. dividends upon thrice-watered stock; no harassing exactions of soulless corporations; no impediment in the way of the freest circulation of the whole people in the prosecution of their myriad industries and the development of their whole commercial, industrial, and social life.

It must be obvious, too, that the building of such a road will insure in the shortest possible time that which has been the dream of a past generation—the complete building up and dense population of our whole City. We shall no longer have a region embracing one-half our island practically as inaccessible and uninhabitable as if it formed a section of the Rocky Mountains, and yet called a part of the City of New-York. Builders will not longer be offered the prospect of certain bankruptcy as the reward of their enterprise, and daring settlers may venture into an up-town residence without the prospect of consecrating one-fifth of their remaining lives to hanging by the strap. On the contrary, we shall offer to the whole country a City the cheapest instead of the dearest to live in, the pleasantest instead of the worst in which to reside for pleasure or business, and we shall find a half million of fugitives whom we have driven away returning again to build here their homes and prosecute their trade.

And it *ought* to be equally obvious, if it is not, that all this will be accomplished without its costing a single inhabitant a dollar or adding a single mill to the burdens of a single tax-payer. Nay, more; it will remove the burden by at least one-half which we already bear. Nothing in this world is more certain than this, and yet apparently no truth seems so hard to be comprehended. There is not space here to go over again the full argument that demonstrates this—it has been done before—but a bare suggestion or two may serve to set us on inquiry that will lead to its own demonstration. We require to raise $25,000,000 annual taxes. We assess it upon a property valuation of $1,000,000,000; the rate is therefore 2½ per cent. If now we can raise the property valuation to *two billions*, is it not evident that the same *amount* of taxes would be raised at *one-half* the present rate? We have got one-half the present territorial area of the City, now almost a barren wilderness of vacant lots and rocks and morasses, to work out this increase of valuation upon; and since the annexation of a part of Westchester County this unimproved area is increased three-fold. The simple proposition then is, to cover these vacant lots with buildings, to stimulate the growth of manufactures, trade, and commerce, and to double our population; and we shall soon see that the only agency which has or can accomplish all this has not only paid its own way and cost us nothing, but that it has also lifted from our shoulders one-half the burden we now bear. Why, then, I repeat, should not this bill pass?

I had hoped in this communication to have answered some of the objections which have been made to it, and to have shown: 1. That the work cannot and will not be done by private enterprise, unless upon terms that for the peoples' sake it were better left undone. 2. That the work by this bill will not be done under the Eight-hour law, for it is to be done by contract, to which that law has no application. 3. That it does not advance the interests of one section of the City at the expense of another, but that no section is more deeply interested in the work than the extreme down-town section, for rapid transit is that alone which can arrest the causes and progress of its depreciation and decay. 4. That while the bill contains ample securities against the perversion of its objects, it is far better, if need be, that the road should become the foot-ball of politicians, who are responsible to the people, and must necessarily conduct it in their interest, than that it should be managed by monopolists, whose only interest is to fleece the people, and who are responsible to nobody. But I have already exceeded the limits assigned me for this article, and must reserve further remarks, if at all, for some other occasion. I only add, that I feel confident this bill, or something like it, will become a law the present Winter.

S. E. CHURCH.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid (No. of warrants 58) amounting to $526,152 42; pay-rolls (No. of warrants 4) amounting to $377 62; total warrants 62 amounting to [illegible]. Receipts from taxes of 1873 and interest, $23,014 73; from arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $2,645 77; from collection of assessments and interest, $1,219 87; from market rents and fees, $2,043 88; from water rents, $693 10; from licenses Mayor's office, $129 50; from fees County Clerk's office, $1,179 30; total, $30,926 15.

SPEAKER BLAINE ON THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The following letter from Speaker Blaine to a gentleman in this city was not written for publication, but as it refers solely to a matter of public interest, we violate no propriety in giving it in print:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR: Your note of inquiry is at hand. You are in error in regard to the Post Office Committee of the House having prepared a bill for the restoration of the franking privilege to members of Congress. The committee have, I understand, agreed upon a bill providing for some method of supplying stamps for the transmission of public documents which we print in such needless and extravagant profusion. It seems to me the wiser and better way would be to dispense with the documents. I never could see the justice or the propriety of paying from the public Treasury for the printing of books for gratuitous distribution among a small fraction of the people. The enormous edition of the agricultural report, for instance, though costing so much, only affords 600 copies to each Congressional district, where the total population is 130,000, and the average number of voters 25,000.

And then while members of Congress cannot be expected to pay the postage on a vast mass of public documents, amounting in the aggregate to several hundred dollars, it is quite safe to say that the persons to whom the documents are addressed, would, in a large majority of cases, decline to take them from the Post Office if they had themselves to pay the postage. The Government, therefore, not only furnishes the books gratuitously, but pays for the transportation besides, in order to induce people to accept them. I think it wise to stop a business of this kind, and thereby save nearly or quite $2,000,000 annually to the public purse.

As to restoring the franking privilege for the individual correspondence of members, I can hardly conceive any one desiring it. There would be no possible convenience resulting from the revival that would compensate for the general injustice and odium of the act, especially at this time, when there has been no fair trial of the new system. The personal and official correspondence of any one member is not large enough to be pecuniarily burdensome. Just remember that $300 will pay the postage on 10,000 letters, and then find the Congressman that writes half that number in a single year. We have the cheapest postage, all things considered, of any people in the world, and about the fairest thing I know of is for every citizen, public and private, to pay his own share of it. If I would vote for any possible exception to the rule of uniform and universal payment, it would be in favor of newspaper exchanges and the free circulation of county papers within their own bailiwicks.

Very sincerely yours,
J. G. BLAINE.

FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.

Two fatal railroad accidents happened on the Erie Railway at Paterson last evening. The Middletown express train, due at Paterson at about 5 o'clock, struck an unknown woman at the Straight street crossing, and killed her instantly. Half an hour later a wagon, in which two boys and a man were riding, was crossing the Erie track at the Oak street crossing, when the Orange express train ran into the wagon. One of the boys, whose name was not ascertained, and the horse were instantly killed. The other boy and the man were so badly injured that it is feared they cannot recover.

THE BROOME-STREET MURDER.

Investigation by the Police of the Thirteenth Precinct, and the detectives engaged on the case, has up to the present failed to discover the slightest trace of the thief who murdered Nicholas and Mary Ryan in their apartments at No. 204 Broome street, on Monday morning. They are wholly unable, on any reasonable grounds, to account for the absence of the weapon with which the crime was committed, the presence of Ryan's rifled vest on the roof of the house, and other peculiar features of the case. And beyond this, they have no reasonable ground for hoping that they will reach any solution of the criminal problem.

ARREST FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Hart Abrahams, a young man 21 years old, was arrested by Officer Denin, of the Second Precinct, yesterday evening, for stealing from his employer, Magnus Marcus, of No. 52 Nassau street. Abrahams, whose relatives are most respectable, was employed by Mr. Marcus about eighteen months ago, and since then stock and money were missed. When arrested Abrahams had in his possession property valued at $18, which he had stolen yesterday. He was locked up in the Beekman Street Station, and will be arraigned at the Tombs to-day. He admits that he stole property valued at $2,000.

The *Young Ladies' Journal* brings, with its January number, a special Christmas supplement of the usual degree of interest and merit. It presents also a bewildering variety of pictorial supplements, colored and otherwise, illustrative of fancy wool work, lace work, current fashions, &c. This journal has made good its hold upon the reading public of this country, and is a welcome guest in many homes. It is certainly remarkable for cheapness and profusion of illustrations.

Baker's Chocolate.

A good cup of Cocoa is easily had, if you will insist on your grocer furnishing W. BAKER & CO.'S BREAKFAST COCOA.—*Advertisement.*

Chocolat Menier for Breakfast

Defies all honest competition. Awarded medal Vienna Exhibition. Sold by all grocers, druggists, and confectioners. Depot, No. 45 Beaver st. CHOCOLAT MENIER FOR LUNCHEON.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Cocoaine

MAKES HAIR GLOSSY.—*Advertisement.*

Baker's Chocolate.

If you wish the best Vanilla Chocolate, get Baker's.—*Advertisement.*

Liqueurs.

WYNAND FOCKINKS, varieties.
RUSSIAN KUMEL, (Creme d'Allash.)
BENEDICTINE.
CHARTREUSE.
COPENHAGEN CHERRY.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Union square.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the Prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing success, by millions of mothers for their children. It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, corrects acidity, and gives rest and health to the child.

Extra Dry Cabinet
of
MOET AND CHANDON,
at
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT'S,
Chambers st., and 42d st. and Broadway.

For Bronchial, Asthmatic, and Pulmonary Complaints, "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" manifest remarkable curative properties.

In Use 100 Years.

DR. WRIGHT'S LUNG ELIXIR is the most excellent remedy for Coughs and Colds. TRY IT.
CURES A COLD in 18 hours.
CURES A BAD COUGH in 24 hours.
RELIEVES ASTHMA in two hours.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Furs! Furs! For Holiday Presents,
at prices to suit the times. Call before purchasing.
BURKE, No. 210 Broadway.

$500 Reward for an Incurable Case.—Dr. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. Particulars in pamphlet around bottle.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—BRADBURY.—Tuesday, Dec. 23, at Presbyterian Church, 5th av., corner 19th st., by Rev. Dr. S. J. Newlin, J. CULVER DAVIS, of Zacatecas, Mexico, to NETTIE M., daughter of the late Wm. B. Bradbury, of Montclair, N. J.

☞ Galveston, Texas, papers please copy.

DENIKE—MELICK.—Tuesday evening, Dec. 23, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, Woodbridge, N. J., by Rev. R. M. Abercrombie, D. D., WILLITT DENIKE, Jr., late Assistant United States Attorney, of New-York, to Miss ANNIE B. MELICK. No cards.

PALMER—HART.—In Brooklyn, on Christmas Eve, by Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D., CHARLOTTE NEWELL, only daughter of Samuel Hart, M. D., to DAVID PALMER, of New-York City. No cards.

DIED.

BRUSH.—On Tuesday evening, 23d inst., SARAH BRUSH, aged 78 years.

Funeral service at the residence of her son, J. E. Brush, No. 623 Lexington av., this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Smithtown, Long Island, Friday morning.

BLOODGOOD.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 23, WILLIAM BLOODGOOD, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, ...

DONE.—At Yokohama, Japan, Nov. 2, BAYLY DONE, M. D., in the 28th year of his age.

EDSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1873, POLLY FAIRCHILD, widow of the late Wm. J. Edson, in the 85th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at Grace Church, corner Broadway and 10th st., at 10:45 A. M. on Saturday, the 27th inst. The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, Tracy R. and Marmont B. Edson, are respectfully invited to attend.

FAILE.—At Sunny Hill, Wilton, Wednesday morning, 24th inst., CHARLES V., son of Charles V. and Sarah C. Faile, aged 9 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the house of his grandfather, John J. Crane, corner of 138th st. and Southern Boulevard, on Friday, 26th inst., at 3:15 o'clock P. M. Harlem Railroad cars will leave Forty-second Street Depot at 2:30 o'clock for Mott Haven, where carriages will be in waiting.

FARRAR.—On Sunday morning Dec. 14, of pneumonia, SAMUEL FARRAR, Esq., of Pepperell, Mass., aged 77 years.

FISH.—At Mystic Bridge, Conn., Dec. 24, Mrs. Prudence B., widow of the late Asa Fish, in her 75th year.

Funeral at Mystic Bridge, Conn., on Friday, the 26th inst.

GIBSON.—At Waterford, N. Y., Dec. 22, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph B. Enos, Mrs. MARGARET STUYVESANT GIBSON, in the 84th year of her age.

Funeral at Grace Church, Waterford, Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

GREENE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1873, CHARLES ROME, only son of Richard C. and Josephine T. Greene, aged 9 months and 19 days.

Funeral on Christmas Day, at 2 P. M., at No. 229 East 40th st. Friends of the family are invited.

HALL.—On Tuesday, Dec. 23, of diphtheria, AGNES, eldest daughter of James and Margaret C. Hall, aged 5 years, 4 months, and 23 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 314 West 18th st., on Thursday, Dec. 25, at 11 o'clock.

HALL.—At Savannah, Ga., Dec. 23, FANNIE B., wife of Addison B. Hall, and daughter of the late John A. Fallon, in the 34th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEBERSMITH.—Wednesday, Dec. 24, MARY, infant daughter of Chistina and Dr. Heber Smith.

Funeral at Patterson, N. Y.

HILTON.—On the 22d inst., JOHN HILTON, of this City, in the 85th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Forsyth Street M. E. Church on Friday, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Seatingtown, Long Island, for interment.

JONES.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 24, at his residence, No. 50 South Portland av., Brooklyn, after a brief illness, SAMUEL T. JONES, United States Commissioner, aged 39 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LANCASTER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, ALFRED LANCASTER, aged 55 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 447 West 44th st., on Friday, Dec. 26, at 1 P. M.

SHERMAN.—Dec. 23, LAVINIA J., youngest child of Geo. W. and J. L. Sherman, aged 8 weeks.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 11 Abingdon square, Friday, at 12 o'clock.

VAN ARSDALE.—Wednesday morning, Dec. 24, in New-York City, after a very short illness, ROBERT VAN ARSDALE, counselor-at-law, of Newark, N. J., aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon, without further notice. Train (Newark and New-York Railroad) leaves at 1 o'clock, foot of Liberty street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S RUPTURE TRUSSES ARE the very best in use, being neat, clean, durable, and cheap. 60,000 already sold. Office, No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Send for pamphlet.

CITY MISSIONS. FORTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

The Executive Committee of the City Mission earnestly appeal to the Christian public for means to support thirty missionaries, and maintain seven mission chapels, and the helping hands, and lodging-houses and other agencies of good. To pay off the debt remaining at the anniversary, ($7,000,) and to sustain the work at a reduced expenditure will require, for the coming year, at least $50,000. A few subscribers assume the salary of a missionary, $1,000. Others pay the sum required to keep a missionary woman at work, $360. Are there not others who, in like manner, will claim the privilege of maintaining a faithful man or woman to labor among the City heathen? The salvation of the City depends upon the citizens of New-York. The means and instrumentalities are on the ground. Who will lend a helping hand to make these agencies effective? Responses may be sent to M. K. Jesup, Treasurer, No. 59 Liberty st., or L. E. Jackson, Assistant Treasurer, No. 50 Bible House, or to A. R. WETMORE, Chairman Executive Committee, 365 Greenwich st.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 27, 1873, will close at this office as follows: On WEDNESDAY at 7 A. M., on THURSDAY at 10 A. M. and on SATURDAY at 8:30 A. M. and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

PARALYSIS, DISEASED KIDNEYS, AND PROSTATE, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, &c.—Chronic disease of the prostate gland stimulates the formation of stone and gravel more than any other disease. How absurd, then, to expect to cure one without the other! See Dr. A. H. Heath's pamphlets, as this is a sample case presented daily: DEAR SIR: Since drinking the Bethesda Spring Water I have voided eighteen calculi. The water has decomposed and dissolved them, as they are easily crushed with the thumb and finger, being porous. My paralysis has also been relieved. JAMES E. CARTER, New-York. Depot and consultation rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 152 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL FOR 1874.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL is a Magazine of weekly issue, devoted to popular literature, science, art, education, and social development. Its characteristic feature is comprehensiveness; the purpose being to furnish a periodical which will give, in addition to an abundance of entertaining popular literature, contributed by writers of acknowledged standing, a thorough survey of the progress of thought, the advance of the arts, and the doings in all the higher branches of intellectual effort. Ten cents per number; $4 per year.

THE FIFTY-TWO NUMBERS OF APPLETONS' JOURNAL, forming one year's issue, contain one-third more literary material than the twelve corresponding issues of the largest of the monthlies, and, of course, a much larger proportion in excess of the smaller ones. Ten cents per number; $4 per year.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO APPLETONS' JOURNAL, for 1874, remitting fifty cents extra, ($4 50 in all,) may receive the JOURNAL from the beginning of Christian Reid's story, "A Daughter of Bohemia," (Oct. 25)—ten numbers for fifty cents! This offer is made exclusively to new subscribers subscribing for the whole of the ensuing year, and will hold good only to Jan. 15, 1874. Ten cents per number; $4 per year.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL is unique. It is a Magazine coming once a week. It has splendid fiction, capital essays, and numerous editorial departments in art, society, literature, progress.

PROF. SCHELE DE VERE, of the "University of Virginia," writes to us as follows: "The JOURNAL is, without exception, the best of its kind published in any language—an opinion based upon a thorough familiarity with the literature of the leading nations of Europe during the past two years. I am especially delighted with the healthy moral tone of the JOURNAL, and consider its manly and judicious patriotism, perhaps, its highest merit. The happy manner in which foreign misapprehensions are exposed and corrected, and the calm but decided tone in which the superior claims of our national and social life are brought out, cannot fail to correct the boastfulness of some and the despondency of others, and to help in developing—what we still want sadly—a healthy, hearty national feeling." * * *

Price of APPLETONS' JOURNAL, 10 cents per number; $4 per year.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, New-York.

"THE WORLD."

A
CHRISTMAS STORY
BY
NYM CRINKLE.

In THE WORLD of Christmas morning will appear a charming Christmas story entitled

PANICKY JACK.

TELLING HOW THE KEY OF MR. FURTLETOP'S SAFE WAS LOST, AND WHAT CAME OF IT, ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

BUY
"THE WORLD"
For Christmas.
A GREAT HOLIDAY NUMBER.

USE AND BEAUTY COMBINED.

"Good Books for All," at No. 389 Broadway.

NEW PHYSIOGNOMY at $5, $8, and $10. HOPES AND HELPS, AIMS AND AIDS, and WAYS OF LIFE, $3. HOW TO WRITE, TALK, BEHAVE AND DO BUSINESS, $2 25. HAPPY WEDLOCK, $1 50 or $2. All works on Phrenology, Physiology, Health, Phonography, &c., supplied by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, $3 a year; SCIENCE OF HEALTH, $2 a year. New volumes begin now. Office open evenings.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

Is a first-class monthly, devoted to science, literature, and general intelligence, including physiology, physiognomy, psychology, and to all those progressive measures calculated to improve mankind. Volume 58, for 1874, begins with present number, and contains much which will interest all readers. There are portraits, with biography of the "Good and Great," "Expression, in Man and in Animals," "Two Sides of Life," "Irish Wakes," "Insanity—Its Moral Treatment," "Needs of the Human Body," "Education," "School for Deaf and Dumb," "Success in Life," "Origin of Coal," "Genesis of Geology," "A Murderer's Story," "Life in Texas," "Mound Builders," &c. Sample number 30 cents; $3 a year. Subscribe now. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

CHEAPEST BOOK STORE IN THE WORLD.—Open to-day. (X-mas;) new catalogue, 38, free, send stamp. LEGGAT BROS., No. 3 Beekman st., corner ...

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	24	Spirits Turp., bbls.	61
Bees-wax, pks.	6	Leather, sides	4,593
Copper, bbls.	28	Tallow, pks.	162
Cotton, bales	4,212	Stearine, pks.	50
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	168	Beef, pks.	112
Eggs, bbls.	886	Pork, pks.	1,240
Flour, bbl.	9,059	Cut-meats, pks.	1,990
Wheat, bushels	122,400	Lard, tcs.	1,541
Corn, bushels	10,100	Dressed Hogs, No.	2,598
Oats, bushels	9,100	Butter, pks.	4,352
Malt, bushels	1,000	Cheese, pks.	2,706
Grass-seed, bags	160	Pea-nuts, bags	84
Beans, bbls.	375	Rice, pks.	83
Hemp, bales	4	Tea, pks.	24
Hops, bales	10	Starch, pks.	1,050
Hides, No.	1,134	Tobacco, hhds.	166
Hides, bdls.	13	Tobacco, pks.	431
Moss, bales	24	Wool, bales	155
Resin, bbls.	165	Whisky, bbls.	471

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer Java, for Liverpool—145 cases Tobacco, 16 hhds. Tobacco, 947 bales Cotton, 16,800 bushels Wheat, 16 cases Machinery, 4 bbls. Sweeps, 10 bbls. Apples, 10 bbls. Oysters, 7 pks. Bees-wax.

By the bark Frank, for Cork and orders—17,916 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Gaelic, for Liverpool—603 pks. Meat, 1,807 bales Cotton, 34 hhds. Tobacco, 143 tcs. Lard, 2,422 bxs. Bacon, 570 bbls. Pork, 18 pks. Bacon, 6,000 Staves, 16,199 bushels Wheat, 6,391 bxs. Cheese.

By the bark Bristow, for Liverpool—1,000 bxs. Bacon, 672 tcs. Lard, 3,250 Staves.

By the bark Figlio, for Cork and orders—28,032 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Sunshine, for Liverpool—125 hhds. Tallow, 1,105 tcs. Lard, 100 bales Cotton, 136 bbls. Tallow, 873 bxs. Bacon, 4,099 Staves, 178 pks. Tallow.

By the steamer Trinacria, for Glasgow—196 cases Cabinet-ware, 197 bxs. Bacon, 30,636 bushels Wheat, 1,700 bbls. Flour, 755 tcs. Lard, 800 bags Oil-cake, 27 tcs. Beef, 37 cases Spermaceti, 20 cases Machinery, 5 bbls. Potatoes, 13 bbls. Spools, 90 bbls. Stearine, 20 hhds. and 61 bxs. Tobacco, 2,400 Staves.

By the bark Lorenzo P, for Cork and Orders—29,275 bushels Corn.

By the bark Mimi, for Gibraltar and orders—15,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Vassallo, for Cork and orders—26,546 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Avvenire, for Cork and orders—21,499 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Famiglia, for Cork and orders—33,758 bushels Corn.

By the bark Kong Sverre, for Trieste—3,083 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Lili, for Hamburg—5,300 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Orso, for Genoa—500 bbls. Resin, 220 bbls Oil, 170 bxs. Middles, 1 box Sewing-machine, 699 bales Cotton, 500 bbls. Alcohol.

By the bark Lyttleton, for Malaga—98,880 Staves.

By the brig Margaret Hain, for Venice—1,563 bbls. Resin.

By the steamer Leipsig, for Bremen—33 bxs. Clocks, 176 bbls. Apples, 1,204 hhds. Tobacco, 115 cases Tobacco, 832 bales Tobacco, 2 tcs. Pork, 5 tcs. Tongues, 2 bales Hogs' Hair, 235 rolls Leather, 156 bxs. Bacon, 400 bxs. Starch, 1,047 bags Rye, 1,049 bales Cotton, 151 bbls. Shoe-pegs.

By the bark Agnes, for Bremen—5,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Pommerania, for Hamburg—1,219 bxs. Bacon, 1,008 tcs. Lard, 200 bxs. Cheese, 5 bales Leather, 21 cases Human Hair, 1,346 bushels Corn, 100 hhds. Tallow, 799 bxs. Starch, 35 bxs. Sewing-machines, 100 hhds. Tobacco, 772 Hides, 80 bxs. Middles, 38 cases Tobacco, 516 sides Leather, 50 bbls. Beef, 15 bbls. Pork, 67 seroons Tobacco, 91 bxs. Sarsaparilla, 569 bales Tobacco, 30 bales Cotton, 200 bxs. Spermaceti, 15 cases Cigars, 1 case Rifles, 15 pks. Machinery.

BEES-WAX—Has been in moderately active request on the basis of 29c.@31½c. for Yellow, the latter for very choice.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet, since our last, but held firmly on the basis of previous quotations. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands this morning was 86,958 bags here, with 30,864 bags at the outports, and 105,800 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. The recent movements in other than Rio and Santos (part previously reported) have been summed up thus: 2,093 bags Maracaibo, ex Rocket and Claribel, sold on private terms; 1,912 bags Porto Rico and 360 bags Mexican sold in lots for consumption within our range; 571 bags Jamaica sold before arrival at 23¼c. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands is only 2,859 bags, including 1,178 bags Maracaibo, 893 bags Savanilla, and 788 bags Costa Rica.

COTTON—Has been steady and in fair request for early delivery, with sales reported of 2,279 bales (of which 440 bales were to arrive,) including 935 bales to shippers, and 1,344 bales to spinners. For forward delivery, an active business has been reported at an advance of 1-16c.@⅛c. ℔ lb., closing about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,900 bales (of which 4,600 bales were on last evening, and 14,300 bales to-day, with 800 bales more at the calls and on the basis of Low Middling with December options closing at 15⅛c.@15 7-16c.; January, 15 7-16c.; February, 16 1-32c.; March, 16 19-32c.; April, 17 1-32c.@17 1-16c.; May, 17⅜c.; June, 17¾c. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,212 bales, including 1,988 bales from Norfolk, 1,378 bales from Savannah, and 846 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were about 35,000 bales, and thus far this week 150,600 bales, against 123,331 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 1,698,000 bales, against 1,580,490 bales for the same time last year....Consolidated (four days)—Exports to Great Britain, 25,770 bales; exports to the Continent, 14,509 bales. Stock—In New-York, 74,753 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 686,242 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Strict Good Ordinary	14 13-16	14 15-16	15⅛	15⅛
Low Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Good Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜

FISH—There has been a restricted trade reported in most kinds, since our last, with dry Cod quoted at $4 75@$5 75 ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $14@$26; No. 2 at $12@$16; No. 3 at $10 50@$11 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 22c.@26c. for Scale, and 16c.@18c. for No. 1 ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate business has been reported in State and Western Flour at rather easier prices, chiefly in low grade and shipping extras. Holders have been meeting the demand with comparative promptness at the current quotations. The sales reported since our last have been 10,750 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4@$5 25, chiefly at $4 50@$5; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 50@$6 10, chiefly at $5 75@$6; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 40@$6 85, mainly at $6 75; very good to very fancy do. at $6 85@$8; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $6 35@$6 90, chiefly at $6 50@$6 65; poor to very choice shipping brand round hoop Ohio at $6 50@$7 ℔ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. We quote:

No. 2 Flour	$4 00@$5 25
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 50@ 6 10
Extra State	6 40@ 8 00
Extra City	6 50@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	8 00@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 50@ 7 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 35@ 6 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 05@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 00@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 70@11 00
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 75@11 00

Southern Flour has been inactive and weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 675 bbls., in lots, at from $6 75@$7 90 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 90@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras: $6 75@$7 for inferior stock, ℔ bbl....Oregon and California Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair request at $4 50@$6 for very poor Fine to choice Superfine; sales 520 bbls., (part to arrive,) chiefly at $5 50@$6 for Superfine, ℔ bbl....Corn-meal has been fairly active at from $4@$4 25 for ordinary to choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $4@$4 15, in full lots; $3 50@$4 for White do.; $4@$4 50 for Jersey, and $4 50@$4 60 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 875 bbls., part to arrive....Bag-meal has been selling in lots at $1 50@$1 55 for coarse; $1 59@$1 65 for Yellow, and $1 70 for White ℔ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at $6 50@$7 75 ℔ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been rather quiet since our last, within the range of from $3 10@$3 40 for State, and $3 40@$3 60 for Pennsylvania, ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been less sought after, and quoted rather less firm at the close. The export inquiry moderate, and millers have been purchasing very reservedly. Winter Wheat dull, but stiffly held. Sales have been reported since our last of 115,000 bushels at $1 62 for strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 60@$1 62 for fair to strictly prime do., do., car stock; $1 60 for No. 1 Minnesota Spring; $1 57@$1 58 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 59@$1 60 for choice No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring; $1 55@$1 59 for ungraded Spring; car stock, chiefly at $1 55@$1 56 for ordinary lots; $1 58 for Nos. 2 and 3 Spring Mixed; $1 63 for No. 1 Canada Spring, in bond, in part, for Red Western....Corn has been in very limited request for shipment, as well as home use, and quoted lower in price, closing dull and heavy. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 58,000 bushels at 83c.@84c. for Red Mixed Western, afloat; 81½c. for do. in store; 80c.@82c. for new Mixed do.; 75c. for damp do.; and 82c. for poor White Western....Rye dull; 1,500 bushels State sold at $1 05 ℔ bushel....Barley quoted firm on a moderate trade; sales, 9,500 bushels strictly prime Canada West, at $1 77½; and 3,500 bushels No. 2 Western and four-rowed State at $1 43 and $1 50 ℔ bushel....Nothing really new in Malt....Oats lower, and very moderately sought after; sales 37,500 bushels at 57c.@59c. for Mixed Western; and 58c.@60c. for White do....Hay, Straw, and Feed, essentially unchanged.

HEMP—Further sales of 600 bales Jute Butts have been reported at 2½c., currency, 60 days, showing more firmness. Market otherwise unchanged.

HOPS—Have been quoted weak in price, on a restricted trade in most kinds. We now quote: New-Yorks, 1873, 25c.@40c.; Western, 1873, 25c.@35c.; Eastern, 1873, 25c.@35c.; Yearlings, 1872, 15c.@28c.; Old Olds, 1870, 1869 and 1868, 5c.@15c.; Genuine Bavarians, 1873, 35c.@40c.; Patent Bavarians, 1873, 25c.@35c.; English, 1873, 28c.@37½c.; Belgians, 1873, 20c.@30c.; California, 1873, 40c.@45c. ℔ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been generally quoted steady, but trade has been rather tamer.

LEATHER—Has been in fair request and held with firmness.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans sold to the extent of 230 bbls., in lots, at 69c.@71c. ℔ gallon; market steady, but otherwise dull; stock in first hands, 131 hhds. Cuba, 797 hhds. English Island, 415 hhds. Porto Rico, and 2,000 bbls. New-Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quoted steady, on a moderate trade; sales, 500 bbls. Strained at $2 55; 300 bbls. do., small pks., at $2 70; and 500 bbls. Nos. 2 and 1 at $2 60@$3 25, ℔ 280 lbs....Tar dull at old figures....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 175 bbls., in lots, at 40½c.@41c. ℔ gallon, closing rather weak. Deliveries, 497 bbls. Resin, 173 bbls. Tar, and 104 bbls. Spirits Turpentine. Stock, 75,971 bbls. Resin, 2,619 bbls. Tar, and 5,275 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been rather more sought after on the basis of 5¼c., in bulk; sales, 100 bbls. for each week in January at this rate....Refined dull at 13½c.@13⅝c. here, and 13⅛c. at Philadelphia, early delivery....Refined, in cases, quoted at 18¾c.@19½c....Naphtha at 8½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet for early delivery on the basis of $16, for new Western Mess; $14 for Western Prime Mess; and $12 75 for Extra Prime, closing weak. For forward delivery, business has been more active, but at lower rates; sales, 1,500 bbls. new Western Mess, February options, at $15 70@$15 75, closing at $15 70; and 750 bbls. do., March, at $15 75@$15 80, closing at $15 75 ℔ bbl....Dressed Hogs in demand at 6½c.@7½c. for City, and 6⅜c.@7c. for Western....Cut Meats moderately sought after, with sales reported of 50 bxs. Rib Bellies, 11 to 12 lbs., at 10c.; 20,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, 12 to 10 lbs., at 9⅛c.@9½c.; 20 tcs. bagged Hams, 11 lbs., at 13¼c.; and sundry lots of City bulk stock at about previous rates....Bacon has been quoted cheaper, with a restricted business reported; sales, 600 bxs. Cumberland at 7½c.; 50 bxs. choice Short Clear at 8c.; a small lot of City Long Clear at 7¾c.: 100 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 7¾c., and 500 bxs. do. and do., March delivery, at 8c....Lard has been in less demand and quoted ⅛c.@3-16c. lower, with sales reported, for early delivery, of 450 tcs. Western Steam at 8⅜c.@8 9-16c. for fair to choice; 250 tcs. prime do., to arrive, at 8½c.; 50 tcs. City do. at 8¼c. And for forward delivery, 1,250 tcs. Western Steam, January options, at 8 9-16c.@8⅝c., closing at 8 9-16c.; 500 tcs. do., February, at 8⅞c., closing at 8¾c.@8 13-16c.; and 1,000 tcs. do., March, at 9 1-16c.@9⅛c., closing at 9c.@9 1-16c. ℔ lb....Beef steady, with sales of 180 bbls., within the range of from $8 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $11 50@$13 for Extra Mess, ℔ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess, and $26@$28 for Extra do., ℔ tierce....Of Beef Hams, 50 bbls. prime sold at $25 for choice....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs quoted about as in our last.

SKINS—Have been in fair demand, and on the advance, with Deer quoted thus: Honduras, 62½c.; Vera Cruz, 62½c.; Central American, trimmed, 62½c.@65c.; Central American, untrimmed, 57½c.; Sisal, 60c.; Angostura, 50c.; Para, 60c.; Puerto Cabello, 60c., currency, ℔ lb. And Goat thus: Tampico, 47½c.; Matamoras, 47½c.; Vera Cruz, 44c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.; Payta, 45c.; Curacoa, 48c.; Cape, 30c.@35c.; Madras, 45c.; Patna, 30c.@35c., currency.

SOAP—Has been quoted steady, with a rather better jobbing inquiry noted. Castile quoted at 9c.@9¼c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES.—Have been held firmly, with rather more demand reported for the leading kinds. Mace quoted at $1 28@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 02½; Cassia at 24½c.@25c.; Cloves at 34½c.@35c.; East India Pepper at 21¾c.@22¾c.; White Pepper at 31½c.@32½c.; Pimento at 11¼c.; Ginger at 11¾c.@13c. ℔ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair request, and held with rather more confidence, on the basis of previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,417 hhds., 1,600 bxs., and 13,801 bags, including 417 hhds. good refining Cuba at 7½c.; 400 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¼c.; 10,439 bags Manila at 6¾c.; 3,362 bags Bahia at 7c.; 1,600 bxs. Molasses Sugar on private terms; and 600 hhds. Melado at 4¾c. ℔ lb. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 7¼c.; good do., 7½c.; prime do., 7⅝c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 7¾c.@8½c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 7½c.@8⅝c.; Manila, bags, 6⅝c.@7½c. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with Hard quoted at 10¼c.; A's at 9¼c.@9½c.; Yellow at 8½c.@9¼c. ℔ lb. The movements in raw Sugars, since Dec. 1, have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, Dec. 1, 1873	55,575	32,550	311,427	4,863
Receipts since Dec. 1	10,502	18,818	61,527	10
Total	66,077	51,368	372,954	4,873
Sales since Dec. 1	23,279	16,626	67,372	3,174
Stock Dec. 24, 1873	42,798	34,742	305,582	1,699
Stock Dec. 26, 1872	22,749	52,263	111,340	178

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow active and firm; sales, 185,000 lbs. at 7½c.@7¾c. for good to strictly prime....Stearine quiet, but quoted firm at 8½c.@8⅝c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been firm and fairly active; sales, 1,300 half chests Green and 1,000 half chests Oolong on private terms.

WHISKY—Lower and quiet; sales 150 bbls. in lots, at 98c.; and 100 bbls., seller January, at 97c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business has been comparatively moderate in all lines to-day, with rates quoted essentially unchanged; room offered sparingly....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by steam, 3,100 bales Cotton, December shipments, at 7-16d.@½d.: 300 bales do., January shipments, at ½d.@9-16d. ℔ lb.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 12½d. ℔ bushel; 1,350 bxs. Bacon at 60s.; 1,200 bxs. Cheese, and 6,000 Staves on private terms. Also, a British steamship, 900 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For London, by sail, 100 bbls. Flour at 4s. ℔ bbl., and, by steam, 250 bxs. Bacon at 55s. ℔ ton, and 45 tcs. Pork at 10s. ℔ tierce....For Glasgow, by steam, 250 tcs. Lard and 400 bxs. Bacon at 62s. 6d. ℔ ton; 300 bbls. Pork at 7s. ℔ bbl., and 2,500 Staves on private terms....For the British Channel, a British bark, 210 tons, with Sugar, reported from Bahia, at 40s., and a Dutch schooner, 174 tons, with do., from do., at 45s., or Lisbon, for orders, at 50s....For Antwerp, by steam, 2,000 bbls. Flour, on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 1,050 bales Cotton, at 1⅛c. ℔ lb.; 2,100 bushels Rye, at 14d. ℔ bushel; 150 bxs. Bacon, at 62s. 6d. ℔ ton; 175 bbls. Apples, on private terms; 1,325 pks. Tobacco, on the basis of 47s. 6d. for hhds., and 35s. for cases; and 750 pks. Merchandise, at full rates. Also, a German bark, 853 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 5,300 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. ℔ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,350 bushels Corn, 1,000 tcs. Lard, 1,200 bxs. Bacon, 100 hhds. Tallow, 775 pks. Tobacco, and 2,450 pks. Merchandise, at full market rates....For Rotterdam, a German bark, 342 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Cadiz, an American bark, 618 tons, hence, with Staves, reported on private terms....For the Rio Grande, a German brig, 241 tons, with a full cargo of Flour, from Richmond, at $1 60 ℔ bbl. and 5 ℔ cent....For Boston, a British schooner, 194 tons, with Logwood, reported from San Domingo, and Nizao, at $7 and $6; a British bark, 345 tons, with Salt, reported from Turk's Island, at 14c.; a British brig, 174 tons, with Salt, from Magna, at 13c.; and a British schooner, 114 tons, from Georgetown, Dem., at $3 50 ℔ puncheon....For New-York, two British brigs, 276 and 244 tons, with Salt, reported from Turk's Island, at 13c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—Flour—Demand good at full prices; low and medium grades scarce and wanted; sales of Superfine Winter at $5@$5 50; Extra do., $5 50@$6 25; Double Extra do., $6 50@$7; Treble Extra, $7 25@$8 50; Family, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat—Spring firm at $1 20 for No. 2; Winter dull and market unsettled and prices lower; sales of No. 3 Red at $1 35; No. 2 do. offered at $1 62; no buyers. Corn opened firm, but closed dull and lower at 54c. for No. 2 Mixed, closing at 53c. at east side, on track and in elevator; No. 2 Mixed, 58c.@58¼c., February. Oats steady at 40c. for No. 2 in elevator. Barley firmer for best grades; No. 2 Spring sold at $1 35@$1 45. Rye dull and drooping at 82c.@82½c. for No. 2. Whisky unsettled at 95c. Pork quiet at $14 25@$14 75. Dry-salted Meats nominally lower, offered at 5¼c. for Shoulders; 6⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7⅛c. for Clear Sides without buyers; packed lots firm at 5¾c. for Shoulders; 7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8½c. for Clear Sides. Green Meats lower at 8⅛c.@8¼c. for Hams, 15 and 14 pounds average. Bacon firm and scarce at 7c. for Shoulders; 8¼c.@8½c. for Clear Rib Sides; Clear Sides, 8⅝c.@8¾c. Lard nominally 8c. Live Hogs easier; extreme range, $4 50@$5 15; bulk of sales to packers at $4 90@$5 10. Cattle firm; sales of medium to fair natives at $2 25@$3 50; good to prime, $4@$5; no choice offered. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm but closed dull; sales of No. 1 Spring, $1 16; No. 2 do., $1 14½ spot or December; $1 15 January; No. 3 do., $1 08½@$1 09; Rejected, $1 03. Corn opened firm but closed dull at 53⅛c.@53½c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 53½c.@53⅝c., January; 54⅝c. February; Rejected Old, 52c.@52½c.; New, 47c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 38½c. for No. 2, cash. Rye firm and in fair demand at 78c. for No. 2. Barley dull and lower at $1 39 for No. 2 Fall; No. 3 Spring steady at $1 07@$1 09. Provisions dull and unsettled. Pork dull and lower at $13 75, cash; $14 30, February. Lard in fair demand and lower at $8, cash; $8 05, January; $8 40, February. Bulk Meats quiet and weak; light sales of loose Shoulders at 5½c., February; Short Rib Middles, fifteen days in salt, at 6⅝c., loose. Green Meats easier; Shoulders quotable at 4⅞c.; Hams sold at 8⅛c.@8¼c. for sixteen pounds average; 8½c. for fifteen pounds do. Dressed Hogs quiet at $5 85@$5 95. Whisky nominally 95c. Receipts—20,000 bbls. Flour, 250,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 13,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 104,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, and 5,000 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—Flour quiet and steady; Howard Street Superfine, $4 75@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7; do. Family, $7 50@$9; City Mills Superfine, $4 75@$6; do. Extra, $7@$8 50; do. Family, $8 75@$10 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7; do. Family, $7 25@$8 75. Wheat firm for Choice; other grades dull and heavy. Corn steady; Southern White, 71c.@78c.; do. Yellow, 72c.@75c.; Mixed Western, 77c. Oats scarce and wanted; Southern, 51c.@53c.; Western Mixed, 50c.@52c.; do. White, 53c. Rye firm at 88c.@95c. Hay dull at $18@$23. Provisions quiet; Mess Pork, no sales; $16@$16 25; Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.; Bacon steady; Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.@8½c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@14c.; Lard nominal at 8½c.@8¾c.; Western Butter firm and unchanged; Coffee unchanged and strong. Whisky weak at $1.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 6,900 bbls.; Wheat, 42,017 bushels; Corn, 26,275 bushels; Oats, 37,806 bushels; Barley, 5,778 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 36,800 bushels; Corn, 25,200 bushels; Oats, 37,800 bushels; Barley, 4,800 bushels. Flour quiet; Western-ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Baker's, $7 25@$8 25; Amber Winter, $8@$8 50; White Winter, $9@$9 50. Wheat firm; sales Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 39; Chicago No. 2 Spring at $1 35; Red Winter at $1 55; White Winter at $1 70@$1 75. Corn steady, but slow; sales No. 2 Western at 71c. Oats dull; Western held at 48c. Barley firm; Canada, $1 60@$1 65; Western, $1 60. Rye nominal at $1. Barley-malt steady; Canada, $1 75@$1 81; Western, $1 60@$1 75. Dressed Hogs firm at 7c. ℔ lb. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 24.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm and scarce at $1 45@$1 48. Corn in good demand at 52c.@58c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats firm at 43c.@51c. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter—Demand good at full prices. Pork quiet at $15. Lard quiet; Steam, 8c.@8⅛c.; Kettle, 8½c.@8¾c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 7c. Bacon in good demand and scarce; Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c.@8½c. Live Hogs dull, ranging from $4 70@$5 10; receipts, 8,000; shipments, 1,400. Green Meats quiet; sales of Shoulders at 5¼c.; Sides held at 6½c.@6⅝c. for Clear Rib, and 6¾c.@6⅞c. for Clear Sides, and Hams at 8c.@9c. Whisky quiet at 92c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 17½ for No. 1, $1 15 for No. 2; January, $1 15½; February, $1 18½. Oats steady at 37c. for No. 2. Barley firm at $1 40 for No. 2 Spring. Provisions quiet and weak; Pork sold at $14 50, cash; Hams in pickle steady at 9c.@9½c. Dry-salted Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 5c. loose; Middles, 6¾c.@7c. boxed. Lard dull and nominal at 8½c.@8⅝c. for Kettle; 8¼c. for Steam. Hogs sold at $4 75@$6. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat, 2,600 Hogs. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour and 81,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Dec. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 62 for No. 2 White Wabash; $1 50 for Amber Michigan; January, $1 51; February, $1 55½; No. 1 Red, $1 52@$1 52½; No. 2 do., $1 46½. Corn firm and in fair demand at 62c. for High Mixed; January, 61¾c.; February, 62¾c.; March, 64½c.; New, cash, 59c.; January, 59½c.; Low Mixed, 60c.; New, 58c.@58½c. Oats dull and unchanged. Dressed Hogs sold at $6 05. Clover-seed sold at $5 20. Receipts—6,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, and 10,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,500 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 75 for Amber Winter, $9 50 for White Winter, $10 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of 1,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 58; White Canada held at $1 75@$1 82. Corn steady; sales of 2 cars at 75c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 62@$1 65. Corn-meal, $1 60 for bolted, $1 55 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23@$25, ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 24.—Flour steady at $6@$6 75. Wheat quiet at $1 45@$1 55. Corn in good demand; Shelled, in bulk, 50c.@55c. Oats firm at 45c.@50c. Rye firm at 92c. Provisions quiet and generally steady. Pork, $15@$15 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅜c.@8½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.@7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c.@7½c. Hams, 10c. Lard, 9c.@9½c. for Leaf, 8½c. for Steam. Live Hogs nominal at $5 10@$2 25. Whisky quiet.

DETROIT, Dec. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 58@$1 60 for Extra; $1 52½@$1 54 for No. 1 White. Corn steady at 59c.@61c. Oats in good demand at 42½c. Hogs sold at $6. Clover-seeds sold at $5 25.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 24.—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn higher at 65c.@66c. for Old, 63c. for New. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum quiet, steady, and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—Western Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Sugar, and Molasses are all quiet at yesterday's prices; but little doing outside retail trade.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and lower at 67c.@68c. Oats dull and drooping, at 52c.@53c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Lard—Concessions would have to be made to sell.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 24.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 38c. Resin dull at $2 20 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard and $2 90 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 20.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Dec. 24, James M. Miller, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, under the direction of R. C. Beamish, Esq., Referee sold the three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, 17.10 by 100.2, No. 238 East Seventy-ninth street, south side, 180 feet west of Second avenue, for $1,000, over and above incumbrances amounting to $9,157, making the total price realized $10,157. The purchaser of the property was Adolf Levinger, attorney for the plaintiff in the legal action. No other sale was effected, the legal auction in charge of D. M. Seaman, involving the sale of two houses and lots on East Fifty-eighth street, east of Lexington avenue, being adjourned to Wednesday of next week, the 31st inst. To-day being Christmas, the Exchange will be closed.

Lespinasse & Friedman, No. 12 Pine street, report having sold at private contract, one plot, in size 61 by 125 by 48, of the Dyckman tract, located on Broadway, west side, opposite Naegle avenue and One Hundred and Ninety-sixth street, for $5,500.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 238 East 79th st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of 2d av; lot 17.10x100.2	$10,157

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Dec. 23.

Broadway, s. e. corner 59th st., 107.10x110.6x100.5, (5 lots,) 1-6 part	$49,500
Water st., No. 55, s.s., 28.2x85, 1-6 part	5,000
12th st., s. s., 470.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x100	11,500
17th st., s. s., 33.8 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x92	13,500
19th st., No. 106, s. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x92	24,780
40th st., s. s., 218.6 ft. w. of Madison av., 26.6x98.9	70,000
43d st., n. s., 205 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x100.5	24,000
46th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x100.5	10,300
49th st., n. s., 372 ft. w. of 6th av., 22x100.4, 1-6 part	3,666
63d st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.5	22,000
10th av., n. s., corner 215th st., centre lines, 150x250, 8 lots; 10th av., s. e. corner 215th st., centre lines, 280x250, 16 lots; 9th av., centre line, w. s., between 215th and 216th sts., 280x450, 32 lots, 1-6 part; 213th st., s. centre line, 150 ft. w. of 9th av., 150x½ block; 212th st., n. s. centre line, 150 ft. w. of 9th av., 150x½ block; 214th st., centre line where same strikes the Harlem River, thence w. to a point 150 ft. w. of 9th av., thence s. 130 ft., thence w. 150 ft., thence s. 130 ft. to centre line 213th st., thence e. 150 ft., thence s. 260 ft. to 212th st., thence e. to Harlem River, thence n. to beginning, 1-6 part; 211th st., centre line and Harlem River, thence w. to a point 150 ft. w. of 9th av., thence s. to land of Isaac Dyckman, thence e. to river, thence n. along river to beginning, 1-6 part; also, all right and interest to lands under water adjoining above; 214th st., centre line and original line, high water mark Harlem River, thence to intersection high water line mark and 212th st., thence along 212th st. 159 ft. to exterior or bulkhead line, thence along bulkhead line 521.4 ft. to 214th st., thence e. along st. 149 ft., 1-6 part; 211th st., and high water mark Harlem River, thence e. 138.6 ft., thence s. 123.9 ft., thence e. 207 ft., thence n. e. to 211th st., 1-6 part	23,000
11th av., e. s., extending from 129th st to 130th st., 200.10x100, 1-6th part	8,250

LEASES RECORDED.

Central Park Garden, 2 years, from May 1, 1873	$10,000
Madison st., No. 293, 10 years, per year	1,000
13th st., s. s., No. 332, 5 years, per year	1,100
46th st., West, No. 463, 3 years, per year	425
2d av., No. 2,200, store and front basement, 3 years, per year, $600; 2 years, per year, $900; 2 years, per year	1,200
4th av., No. 422, s. w. corner 29th st., 23.1x78.10, 10 years, per year	6,000
5th av., No. 202, 28x90x28x80, 9 years, per year	15,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT PANIC PRICE—BROWN-stone house and lot; three story, high stoop, 16.8x50; lot, 100 feet; all the improvements; high ground, near the Park entrance; the cheapest house on the west side; 58th st., near 9th av.
J. W. STEVENS, on the premises, or 47th st., North River, or No. 6 Pine st., at 2 P. M.

LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR FOUNDries, Manufactories, Chemical Works, &c.—Large blocks of lots, with bulkhead water front, suitable for large foundries or factories; also blocks of lots suitable for dwellings; prices low and terms very easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, STORAGE STORES—Stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to JOHN BERRY, No. 73 Liberty st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

NEW FLOURING MILL AND DWELLING FOR Sale.—Business $100,000 per year; never affected by panics; can be increased indefinitely; never-failing power; may exchange a part. J. HENRY JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF ARREARS, OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF ARREARS, Dec. 1, 1873.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS for unpaid taxes of 1869 and 1870, and Croton-water rents of 1868 and 1869, under the direction of Andrew H. Green, Controller of the City of New-York.—The undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the collection of taxes, assessments, and Croton-water rents in the City of New-York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto," passed April 8, 1871:

That the respective owners of all lands and tenements in the City of New-York on which taxes have been laid and confirmed, situated in the Wards Nos. 1 to 22, inclusive, for the years 1869 and 1870, and now remaining due and unpaid; and also the respective owners of all lands and tenements in the City of New-York, situated in the wards aforesaid, on which the regular Croton-water rents have been laid for the years 1868 and 1869, and are now remaining due and unpaid, are required to pay the said taxes and Croton-water rent so remaining due and unpaid to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office, in the Department of Finance, in the New Court-house, with the interest thereon, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, to the time of payment with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and if default shall be made in such payment such lands and tenements will be sold at public auction at the New Court-house, in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of March, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same in consideration of advancing the amount of tax or Croton-water rent, as the case may be, so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon as aforesaid to the time of sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement and all other costs and charges accrued thereon, and that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements here advertised for sale shall be sold.

And notice is hereby further given that a detailed statement of the taxes and the Croton-water rents, the ownership of the property taxed, and on which Croton-rents are unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Bureau of the Clerk of Arrears, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.
A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROOME ST., CORNER GREENE.—TO LET, first floor and basement, 50x100, in this desirable building; basement 13 feet high, well lighted, and dry; terms easy to a responsible tenant. Apply to H. C. PEDDER, Arnold, Constable & Co., No. 309 Canal st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A RARE CHANCE FOR PARTIES GOING TO Europe or giving up house-keeping.—A family of three, of retired habits, and who can give the highest references for responsibility and scrupulous care, will take charge of a small furnished house in a first-class up-town neighborhood, for a term of years, and will pay a consideration not exceeding $1,500 per annum. If desired, will advance money for a first mortgage of the premises. Address J. M. L., Importer, Box 3,926, N. Y.

PRINTING.

100 BUSINESS CARDS SENT TO ANY ADdress for 25 cents. Address S. F. DAYTON, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y. Post Office Box No. 145.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8.—Single, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas, 50c. No. 262 6th-av., 16th and 17th sts. Remember, No. 262.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, NO. 93 FULTON st., near William.—Highest premium awarded for blank books at the American Institute Fair, 1873.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., are now open for the season. Send for circular.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th av

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN GOLD 7 PER CENTS.
ALSO,
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND INDIANAPOLIS CURRENCY 7 PER CENTS., guaranteed, principal and interest, by the CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
For sale by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine st.

CAPRON & MERRIAM,
BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall st., New-York.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, subject to sight-check, upon which INTEREST will be allowed, according to the rates of the money market.
BANKS,' BANKERS,' MERCHANTS' and other accounts received on deposit as above, or the funds will be loaned on commission, as they prefer.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
ADVANCES made on first-class COMMERCIAL PAPER, and other approved securities.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } **BANKERS,** { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.
Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
No. 31 Pine St., New-York,
Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.
execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals, addressed to WM. H. SWIFT, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Brother, No. 26 Sears' Building, Boston, will be received until FRIDAY, Dec. 26, 1873, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture of Mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.
The bids will be opened in Boston on Saturday, Dec. 27, 1873, and the accepted bids declared.
WM. H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

ILLINOIS AND IOWA FARM MORTGAGES, PAYING TEN PER CENT.
Running from three to five years.
First lien on Improved Farms. Interest payable semi-annually at our office.
DAVIDSON & BEECHER, NO. 26 BROAD ST., New-York.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will take place at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, 13th day of January, 1874.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE STOCK FOR SALE BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.
Holders of bonds of the undermentioned companies bearing the traffic guarantee or obligation to purchase of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada are hereby informed that the sums mentioned below have been appropriated from traffic to the 31st October, 1873, by the said Great Western Railway Company, for the purchase of such bonds, pursuant to the agreements between said companies respectively and said Great Western Railway Company of Canada and the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and that the said Great Western Railway Company require proposals for sale of such bonds, which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, up to the 15th January, 1874:

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company	$4,211 45
Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company	24,255 82

JOSEPH PRICE, General Manager, Great Western Railway Company.
1st December, 1873.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, 1874.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 6th inst., and reopened Jan. 8 prox.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.
JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Petroleum Company, for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1874, at noon.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
LOUIS J. BELLONI, JR., Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., to serve the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No. 119 Broadway, in this City, on Friday, the 26th day of December inst. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 15th, until the morning of the 27th inst.
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874, from 1 to 2 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the company's office, No. 157 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMpany Stock bought and sold by A. H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,
Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.
Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.
Buy and sell upon commission GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS, and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS, GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

TO INVESTORS
BUFFALO CITY 7 PER CT.
WATER BONDS.
INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE AT THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK. PRINCIPAL DUE 1893.
For sale by
DANIEL A. MORAN,
NO. 40 WALL ST.

INVESTMENT.
LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1882.
A Limited Amount for sale at 87 1-2.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

N. Y. CITY 7s, DUE 1876 AND 1900.
N. Y. COUNTY 6s, due 1889.
BROOKLYN 7s, due 1883 and 1921.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau st.

FOR SALE,
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PROPOSALS FOR $4,210,497 55 CONSOLidated Stocks of the City and County of New-York, for the purpose of providing means for paying the Bonds of the City and County, maturing Jan. 15, 1874.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office until TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any part of four million two hundred and ten thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty-five cents, viz.:

Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872; and chapter 322, laws of 1871	$3,390,497 55
Consolidated Stock of the County of New-York, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872; and chapter 323, laws of 1871	820,000
Total	$4,210,497 55

Interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of June and December in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of December, 1896.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Consolidated Stocks of the City and County of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.
For full information, see advertisement in the *City Record.* ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Controller's Office, Dec. 23, 1873.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK Dec. 22, 1873.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office till noon on SATURDAY, the 3d of January next, for THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, in the First Mortgage Bonds of this company. These bonds will be issued in the form of COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each, or of REGISTERED BONDS of $5,000 and $10,000 each, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable on 1st of January and 1st of July, principal due in 1903. The MORTGAGE by which they are secured is a FIRST LIEN upon the entire railroad property and franchises of the company. Each proposal should be sealed and properly indorsed, and should state the kind and denomination of bonds wanted, and the name in which registered bonds are to be issued should be accurately given. Each must be accompanied by a check for a sum equal to FIVE PER CENT. on the amount of the bid, such sum to be applied toward payment in case of acceptance, and to be returned in case of rejection. The bonds will be ready for delivery on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at this office, when and where the balance must be paid. The company reserves the right to reject all proposals offered.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER OF 46TH ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner of Broadway and 46th st., on MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 3 P. M.
The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 27, 1873, and reopened Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, 1874.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Holders of First Mortgage Bonds are requested to notify, by letter, LORD, DAY & LORD, No. 68 William st., New-York, of their address, and the amount of their bonds in order that a committee appointed by bondholders may, when necessary, communicate with them on matters of importance.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, (CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST.,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS institution for the ensuing year and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the banking-house on Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1874.
Poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. By order
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS STOCK AND miscellaneous Gas Stocks bought and sold.
F. T. HEWITT, No. 8 Broad st., Room No. 11.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.
FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share will be paid on and after the 2d of January ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.
COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1874, WILL NOW be received for examination, for which receipts will be given and checks ready for delivery on WEDNESDAY, 31st inst., for all coupons received up to, and including Tuesday, 30th inst.
H. F. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL CO., No. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874, and at the same time the outstanding scrip will be redeemed, with interest, on surrender of the certificates for cancellation.
Transfer book is closed till Jan. 3, 1874.
SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared from the earnings of the current six months a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1873.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON ROCHester Water Loan Bonds, Three and a half per Centum, due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
JNO. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, City of Rochester.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.
The coupons due 1st of January, 1874, on first mortgage gold bonds will be paid at National City Bank.
W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT., OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed from 24th inst. to 2d proximo.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable Jan. 2, 1874.
The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, (CONSOLIDATED,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.
NOTICE.
The coupons due Nov. 1 upon the First Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid on and after the 15th day of January, 1874.
The payment of coupons due Jan. 1 upon the First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company will be postponed until the 1st day of March, 1874.
The payment of the coupons upon the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this company, due Feb. 1, 1874, will be postponed until the 1st day of April next.
The above payments will be made at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., and interest at the rate of seven per cent. will be allowed from maturity of coupons to said dates of payment. Coupons must be left three clear days, for examination and verification.
E. F. WINSLOW, President.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.
SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of January next.
Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th and reopened on the morning of the 17th day of January.
JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1873.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 26th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.
Blank orders for dividend can be obtained at this office.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1874, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city.
The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst. and remain closed until the 16th prox.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1873.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
F. B. POND, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.
DIVIDEND.
The Directors of The Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on the first Monday of January prox.
The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1874.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK.
CAPITAL, $300,000; SURPLUS, $314,000.
H. T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.
WASHINGTON A. HALL, President.
The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1873.

OFFICE OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 24, 1873.
THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company will be paid in gold on and after the 1st of January next at this office; for the convenience of holders of coupons in Boston and vicinity, at Messrs. Tower, Giddings & Co., of that city; in Baltimore, at Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, and in Europe at London and County Bank, London, England.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, CORNER 42D ST. AND 4TH AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FROM the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer books will remain closed to Jan. 14, 1874, inclusive.
JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1874.
The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 7, 1874.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this company has been declared payable Jan. 5, 1874, at this office.
The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst., and reopened on the 5th proximo.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.
FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1874.
The transfer-book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 2d proximo.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

IOWA FALLS AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 19, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE ($3) DOLLARS per share on the capital stock of said company has been declared, payable at this office on the 1st day of January next, to stockholders of record Dec. 20th inst.
JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable Jan. 10, 1874.
Transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
C. A. WATERBURY, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS, No. 52 Wall st.
THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1874, on first mortgage bonds Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company will be paid in gold at National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st.
JACOB S. WETMORE, Financial Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., (free from taxes,) has been declared on the capital stock of this bank payable on and after Jan. 5, 1874.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 10.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed until 5th of January, 1874.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after Friday, Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1874.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874.
The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1874,
On BONDS of the CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid IN GOLD after that date, at the AGENCY of the COMPANY, No. 120 Broadway.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next.
The transfer-books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable 2d January, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from 24th instant, P. M., till that date.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL estate mortgage bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1874, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 78 Cedar st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 25, 1873.
THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1874, ON THE bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York.
V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874; until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.
J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid on and after Jan. 2, 1874.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND—The Directors of this bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1873.
The usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is this day declared payable 2d January prox.
JAMES YERANCE, Secretary.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 24th inst. until the 2d prox.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NOS. 644 AND 646 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873.
FORTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees of this institution have declared the Forty-sixth Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1874, payable on and after the third Monday of the month.
All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.
INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.
SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued.
Interest paid by check if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.
Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.
The following persons are among the TRUSTEES:
Washington, D. C.
Hon. FRED. DOUGLASS.
L. R. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of United States.
E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor, United States Treasury.
J. H. ELA, Fifth Auditor, United States Treasury.
ZALMON RICHARDS, Auditor District of Columbia.
Hon. WM. CLAFLIN, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.
BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
☞ *Send for circular.* JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1874—JANUARY INTEREST.
The twenty-seventh semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after Wednesday, Jan. 21.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.
The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st of January.
Bank-books in German, French, and English.
Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.
INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from Jan. 1.
DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
By order of Board of Trustees.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3, AND MONDAY EVENINGS FROM 5 TO 7.
Assets Over Ten Millions Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. J. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on and after Jan. 19, 1874.
Interest not called for will be added to the principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS (No. 20 Union place) has declared a DIVIDEND for the six months ending Jan. 1, 1874, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $5 to $1,000, and at the rate of five per cent. on larger sums; also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of three per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000, which have remained undisturbed for three years, two per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for two years, and one per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for one year. Said dividends credited as principal Jan. 1, 1874, and payable Jan. 19, 1874.
A. GRACIE KING, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.
No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1874.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, 3D AV., CORNER 23D ST.
THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of January, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.
All money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1ST OF JANUARY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Six per Cent. interest, commencing the first of each month; money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Surplus, $261,919 14; assets, $3,184,632 45.
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

4 Reviews 4 — **4 REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.** — 4 Reviews 4
PRICE:
$4 A YEAR FOR ANY ONE.
UP TO $15 FOR ALL FIVE.
Subscribe or send for Circular.
THE LEONARD SCOTT PUB. CO.,
NO. 140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK.

THE BOYS' BOOK ABOUT INDIANS.
Their Habits and Customs, with Anecdotes and Adventures on the Plains: By Chaplain Tuttle, United States Army. This book contains personal sketches in the lives of Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, Friday, and other chiefs, being a suitable present for the holidays. Published by LIPPINCOTT & CO., and T. WHITTAKER, No. 2 Bible House. Price, $1 50.

THE MODEL LETTER, THE ART OF CORRESPONDENCE, as taught by a Professor of English literature, mailed on receipt of twenty-five cents. Address WILLIAM COX, No. 363 Madison st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
$1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent *CHARLOTTE RUSSE* and Jellies at much below other prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 305 4th av. and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE MARINERS' FAMILY INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, will be held at No. 184 South Oxford st., Brooklyn, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 26th inst., from 3 to 4 o'clock.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 27, 11 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.
On and after the 1st January, 1874, the General Agency in the United States of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company (White Star Line) will be conducted by Mr. R. J. CORTIS, who is fully authorized to act on behalf of said Company.—No. 19 Broadway, New-York, December, 1873, Oceanic Steam Navigation Company.
J. H. SPARKS, Attorney.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
*Java, Wednesday, Dec. 24	Parthia, Saturday, Dec. 27
*Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 31	Samaria, Saturday, Jan. 3
Calabria, Wed'day, Jan. 7	Hecla, Saturday, Jan. 10
Algeria, Wed'day, Jan. 14	Olympus, Saturday, Jan. 17
*Russia, Wed'day, Jan. 21	Marathon, Sat'day, Jan. 24

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Dec. 27, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Jan. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Jan. 10, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Jan. 17, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
EUROPE..........LEMARIE..Saturday, Dec. 27
ST. LAURENT..........LACHESNEZ..Saturday, Jan. 10
PEREIRE..........DAURE..Saturday, Jan. 24
AMERIQUE..........ROUSSAN..Saturday, Feb. 7
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER EUROPE, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on Saturday, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:
GEORGIA..........Saturday, Dec. 27
PENNSYLVANIA..........Saturday, Jan. 10
VIRGINIA..........Saturday, Jan. 24
and every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany.
Drafts for £1 and upward.
For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.
The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Italy..Sat., Dec. 27, 11 A. M. | Canada..Sat., Jan. 10, 10 A. M.
Spain..Sat., Jan. 3, 3 P. M. | Egypt..Sat., Jan. 17, 3 P. M.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER..........
Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
California..Sat., Dec. 27 | Caledonia..Wed., Jan. 7
Italia..Wed., Dec. 31 | Australia..Sat., Jan. 10
Ethiopia..Sat., Jan. 3 | Olympia..Wed., Jan. 14
CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM
Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,
Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.
STEERAGE PASSAGE.
To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.
Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........Dec. 24, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........Dec. 31, 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Jan. 7,
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Jan. 14, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE..........Jan. 21, 8 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Jan. 28, 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEORGE B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.
Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.
For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CORINTH..........Jan. 9.
CLARIBEL..........Jan. 30.
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ATLAS..........Dec. 27.
ETNA..........Jan. 13.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR HAVANA.
NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Dec. 31
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Jan. 8
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)..........Jan. 10
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Jan. 15
CUBA, (Havana direct)..........Jan. 17
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA
Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 12 M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 27, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 30, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Dec. 25, at 12 M.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Saturday, Dec. 27.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Dec. 30.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Dec. 30.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Jan. 6.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Jan. 13.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.—THURSDAY, Jan. 8, steam-ship COLON, Capt. H. P. CONNER, leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock M., for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego and San Francisco, and also with steamers for Central America and South Pacific ports.
Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on 1st and 16th of each month.
For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.
For Puerto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, the United States Mail steam-ship Tybee, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 8 North River, with dispatch. Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
June 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.
Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:00, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 6:50, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:00, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 6:50, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8:00, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.
For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:00 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.
For East Millstone, 8:00 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 8 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:45 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.
NOTICE.
On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:
For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.
For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.
GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.
Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 M., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.
For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.
For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.
Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 5:10 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.
Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.
Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.
Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.
For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot.
JOHN T. MOODY,
Superintendent of New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

will continue to replenish

At Retail

all their

Popular Stocks,

with all the NEW and DESIRABLE styles of goods

SUITABLE FOR

New-Year's

Presents,

and will be pleased to see their customers and residents of neighboring cities.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
In watches, diamonds, solid silver-ware, coral and gold jewelry, cuckoo, French and American clocks; great varieties at
FRANKFIELD & CO.'S,
6th av., corner 14th st., and 8th av., corner 26th st., Jewelers.
N. B.—We manufacture our own goods, and retail them at manufacturer's prices.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL W. GILLESPIE, STEPHEN A. TROWBRIDGE, and ABRAM WAKEMAN, Jr., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Samuel W. Gillespie, Stephen A. Trowbridge, and Abram Wakeman, Jr., of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal.—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 17th day of December, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ELEIZER FRANK and WILLIAM K. KASTOR, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMSON STARK and LEOPOLD STARK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy. A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Samson Stark and Leopold Stark, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of C. GARDNER WEAVER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 12th December, 1873.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d17-1aw3wW*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC TEBRICH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Isaac Tebrich, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, in said district, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal, Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States.—District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of GUSTAVUS A. WIEDENMAYER and GEORGE W. WIEDENMAYER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at Newark, in said district, on the 5th day of January A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, (No. 663 Broad street,) for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL ROSENBAUM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 23d day of December, 1873.—The undersigned hereby give notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Samuel Rosenbaum, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1873, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.
WALTER V. R. POWIS, Assignee.
STEELE & BOYD, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 322 Broadway.
d25-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAM H. MILLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Abram H. Miller, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 31st day of October, A. D. 1873.
M. V. CABLE, Assignee.
J. E. LUDDEN, attorney for petitioner, No. 102 Nassau street.
d18-1aw3wTh*

MISCELLANEOUS.

500 NAMES SENT FREE FOR 50 CENTS. Address S. F. DAYTON, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y. Post Office Box No. 145.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE COW. ADDRESS A. B., Post Office Box No. 4,177.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 302 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.
Private parlor and bed-room, connecting; handsomely furnished, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home; also, bright, sunny square room. References.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom, also single room, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family; location unexceptionable. No. 37 East 19th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK, East 20th st.—A suite of front rooms, third floor, for a first-class party, with board; house extra width; location superior.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, EN SUITE or separately; private table or board; also, family and hall rooms, third floor. No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av.

A HANDSOME FRONT PARLOR, 13X33, with bay window and Plympton bedstead; also, rooms on second floor above, to let, separately or together, with or without board. No. 147 West 45th st.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.
Two back rooms on second floor, and one front four-story room, with board.

CRITTENDEN HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 26TH st., on the American or European plan; fine suits and single rooms at reduced prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT ON SECOND floor, to gentlemen only. Family strictly private. No. 159 West 15th st. Reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT STAMFORD, CONN.—THREE OR FOUR persons can be accommodated with board; pleasant home and good table. Apply to E. S. CRANK & CO., No. 1,205 Broadway, corner of 29th st.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WITH best references; sitting-room and bedroom in private family without board. Address LODGER, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.
Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN., SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to College, Business, Scientific Schools, United States Military and Naval Academies. Winter session, thirty-sixth year, begins Jan. 8.
WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Hudson, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family. Terms, $300 per annum.
Misses PEAKE, Principals.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING in water-color and oil painting. New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 56 South 5th av., first floor.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

$250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

WEST-SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 23D ST., corner 6th av. Day and evening. Please call.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A RESIDENT TEACHER IN FIRST-class school for boys, near New-York; English and classics. References. Address L. B., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

PRIVATE TEACHER, TEN YEARS' EXPERIence, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK.—FRANCIS J. PACKWOOD, plaintiff, against MARY A. C. PACKWOOD, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 6 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nineteen thousand four hundred and ninety-one dollars and three cents, with interest at eight per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1869, on eight thousand four hundred and forty-seven dollars and forty-eight cents thereof, from the 1st day of May, 1871, on ten thousand five hundred dollars thereof, and from the 9th day of May, 1871, on five hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty-five cents thereof, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Nov. 18, 1873.
A. P. WHITEHEAD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of December, 1873.
A. P. WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
d18-1aw6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—WILLIAM B. LEONARD, WILLIAM C. SHELDON, and WILLIAM H. FOSTER, plaintiffs, against CHARLES T. CARLTON, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the new County Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 102 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand four hundred and fifteen 92-100 dollars, with interest from the 30th day of September, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Oct. 21, 1873.
THOMAS S. MOORE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 19th day of November, 1873.—Dated Nov. 19, 1873.
THOMAS S. MOORE, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York.
n20-1aw6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—ANNIE LOUGHLIN, plaintiff, against JOHN LOUGHLIN, defendant.—Summons for relief, (Com. not served.)—To the defendant John Loughlin: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Nos. 87 and 89 Centre street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 1, 1873. WM. F. HOWE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Nos. 87 and 89 Centre street.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk in the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in said City, on the — day of December, 1873.
WM. F. HOWE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n27-1aw6wTh*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF ALEXANDER FERGUSON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ALEXANDER FERGUSON is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873. ALEXANDER FERGUSON,
THOMAS FERGUSON,
JOHN BROWN,
ALEXANDER FORDYCE.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST BETWEEN THE CORner of 4th av. and 10th st., and St. Mark's Church, 2d av. and 10th st., on Sunday evening, a DIAMOND EAR-RING containing six stones; it was lost on the upper or north side of the street. The above reward will be paid to the finder by returning it to H. G. GRIFFEN, No. 77 East 10th st.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 5,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 8, 1870, to A. G. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COHEN, No. 26 Broad st., basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the transfer has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY.—AIDA—TO-NIGHT,
N. B.—The box-office will be open at the Academy for sale of admission tickets and also reserved seats from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M. to-day.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 25, at 8 o'clock,
LAST EVENING PERFORMANCE
of the greatest operatic success of the season,
AIDA,
with the entirely New Scenery, Properties, and Appointments, and the following brilliant cast:
Aida..........Mlle. Torriani
Amneris..........Miss A. L. Cary
Radames..........Signor Campanini
Amonasro..........M. Victor Maurel
Ramfis..........Signor Nannetti
The King..........Signor Scolara
INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor MUZIO
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 26, at 8,
GRAND NILSSON FAREWELL NIGHT
and last night of the
STRAKOSCH OPERA COMPANY.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Mme. Christine Nilsson as..........Lucia
M. Victor Capoul (first time in New-York in this rôle)..........Edgardo
Signor Del Puente as..........Ashton
Signor Scolara as..........Raymond
SATURDAY, Dec. 27, GRAND AIDA MATINEE.
Seats may now be secured at the Academy of Music; also, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY. GRAND AIDA MATINEE.
POSITIVELY FAREWELL MATINEE
of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
SATURDAY, Dec. 27, at 1:30 P. M.,
AIDA.
TORRIANI, CARY, CAMPANINI, MAUREL, NANNETTI, SCOLARA, &c., &c.
INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor MUZIO
Matinee Prices—General admission, $2; reserved seats, (all parts,) $1 extra. Seats at Academy; also, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. CHRISTMAS DAY.
THREE PERFORMANCES, AT 11, 2 AND 8.
MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK. A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, Consisting of new Olio by the following eminent specialties: DELEHANTY and HENGLER, Herr WILLIO, SAIDEE O'NEIL, J. J. SHOWLES, and others.
THIS CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON AT 2. The Great Oriental Spectacle, especially for CHRISTMAS, entitled CHERRY AND FAIR STAR. CHERRY AND FAIR STAR. Cast to entire company, with the following specialties: DELEHANTY and HENGLER, Herr WILLIO, SAIDEE O'NEIL, J. J. SHOWLES, and others.
THIS CHRISTMAS NIGHT AT 8. The Eminent American Tragedian, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Supported by the gifted artist, Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT, and the entire WOOD'S MUSEUM DRAMATIC COMPANY, in the Romantic Drama, and being Mr. Davenport's specialty, of ST. MARC, THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE. ST. MARC. ST. MARC.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. BEGINS AT 7:45.
MERRY CHRISTMAS MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1:30.
A PERFECT CARNIVAL OF FUN!!!
G. L. AND C. K. FOX'S
GRAND, NEW, FRESH, BRIGHT, COMIC TRICK, MERRY CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD,
With all its varied features, fun and frolic.
JACKLEY TROUPE, MARTENS, Herr LIND, RIGL SISTERS, &c., &c.
Admission 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 40 cents.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Special grand CHRISTMAS MATINEE, 2 o'clock; evening performance, 8 o'clock, of
GABRIEL GRUB.
The wonderful MAJILTON-RAYNOR FAMILY and a LAUGHABLE FARCE, with additional novelties.
CHAS. AND CARRIE AUSTIN,
in their exciting and wonderful zouave drill and bayonet combat, and Miss LOUIE BOSHELL, the renowned, beautiful, and elegant artist on THE WIRE VOLANTE.

ROBINSON HALL,
16TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
TWO WEEKS ONLY,
COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 22.
In consequence of the immense excitement caused by M. Hartz's exposure of Spiritualism at Cooper Institute, he will appear as above in his most wonderful performances, introducing his reconstructed ANTI-SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS by means of
THE INDIAN BOX
and SPIRITUAL BASKET, (copyright,) which is pronounced infinitely more wonderful than any of the so-called "Spiritual Manifestations" ever witnessed, as it is SIMPLY IMPOSSIBLE for any one to give a practical solution to this latest mystery.
MATINEES as follows: CHRISTMAS DAY; SATURDAY, Dec. 27; WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31; SATURDAY, Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock. Doors open at 1:30. POPULAR PRICES, 50 cents, including reserved seats, which may be secured at M. Hartz's only store, No. 850 Broadway.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL
CHARITY BALL,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL,
WILL BE GIVEN
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, FEB. 5, 1874,
UNDER THE USUAL MANAGEMENT.

ASSOCIATION HALL. Y. M. C. A.
MEMBERS' COURSE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 26.
GRACE GREENWOOD
will lecture on
YANKEE WIT AND CHARACTER.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Full membership ticket admits member and one lady free.

GILMORE'S
SATURDAY EVENING CONCERT, AT ARMORY,
EVERY SATURDAY.

CHRISTMAS ANNIVERSARY AND FESTIVAL
Of the Eighteenth Street M. E. Sunday School, 18th st., between 8th and 9th avs.,
THIS EVENING,
at 7:30 o'clock. Adults' tickets, 50 cents; children's tickets, 25 cents.

ROBINSON HALL, 16th st., near Broadway. Prof. Hartz will give his wonderful magic entertainment EVERY EVENING this week, including the astounding Indian Box and Spiritual Basket, (copyright,) with matinées on THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2; doors open at 1:30. Tickets 50 cents only. Commence (evening) at 8 o'clock.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING, THE PHRENOlogical Rooms, No. 389 Broadway.—Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character.
Good books for presents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS AND other good, capable, reliable female help, cooks, &c., with good recommendations, for City or country, at moderate wages, to be had at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

AN AMERICAN LADY DESIRES A POSITION as housekeeper, nursery governess, companion, sewing, or any occupation of trust in family or institution. Address REFERENCE, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, (PRIVATE.)—BY a man who thoroughly understands his business, or would like a porter's situation; will be found steady, sober, and honest. Call or address George, No. 227 East 20th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as cook or waiter; can bring good reference. Address Robert, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENT WANTED TO SELL CLOTHES-DAMPeners; something new and important to housekeepers; a neat and useful article for dampening clothes; price, 25 cents each.
UNDERDONK & CO., No. 405 Grand st.

WANTED.—A BODY SERVANT—A YOUNG OR NOT over middle-aged man; unmarried; competent to fill the duties of a body-servant, at home or abroad; may be wanted as nurse. Enquire at No. 26 Bond st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LAW PARTNER WANTED BY A GENTLEman who has been out of active practice for some years past, but who has a large and influential acquaintance. The person answering this must be a sound lawyer; best references given and required. Address B. L. G., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WELL VERSED IN the ale trade of Boston, Providence, and other New-England cities, a situation as Agent for a brewery; would require liberal salary, and can give satisfactory references. Apply, giving address and terms, to T. N., General Post Office, Boston.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WHO CAN COMmand quite a good deal of business, a partner who is a member of the New-York Stock Exchange. Reason, dissolution of present firm. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 5,035 Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF RESPONSIBILITY AND business experience desires the general supervision, such as building, repairing, renting, collecting, insuring, &c., of one or more estates. Address TRUSTEE, No. 67 Broadway, Room No. 35.

FOR SALE.—A FISH, OYSTER, POULTRY, AND vegetable stand, No. 377 6th av. L. THOMPSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 11.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
UNABATED SUCCESS
of Mr. Dion Boucicault's Brilliant Legitimate Comedy,
LED ASTRAY,
Pronounced by the press and the public the most charming and best-acted play seen in New-York for years.
CHARACTERS
By Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, Stuart Robson, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, Wilder, and Dingley, Misses Rose Eytinge, Emily Mestayer, Kate Claxton, Eliza Weathersby, Kate Holland, and Mrs. Marie Wilkins.
THIS (CHRISTMAS) DAY,
TWO PERFORMANCES OF LED ASTRAY.
Matinee at 1:30 P. M., and Evening at 8 o'clock.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 10:30.
Box office open continuously from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M., and seats may be secured ten days in advance.
Prices, $1 50, $1, 75c., 50c. Boxes, $15, $12, $10.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
PARRICIDE!!!! THE GREAT PARISIAN SENSATION. BELOT'S great PARISIAN SENSATION. An Instantaneous Hit!!! The audience alternately thrilled with emotion and convulsed with genuine LAUGHTER!!! The most GORGEOUS SCENERY in the City!!! All the GREAT ARTISTS in the cast!! Including Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clarke, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Mr. Louis James, Mr. Owen Fawcett, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Sara Jewett, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Minnie Conway, Miss Nellie Mortimer, and others.
A RARE TROUPE of Gymnasts in the GREAT CIRCUS SCENE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
MATINEE TO-DAY,
at 1:30 o'clock.
SPECIAL MATINEE OF PARRICIDE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Opens 7:15; Curtain rises 8 o'clock.
Brilliant Triumph of the Wonderful
MAJILTON-RAYNOR FAMILY
Unequivocal hit of the
Great Christmas Imagination.
GABRIEL GRUB;
OR, THE GOBLINS THAT STOLE THE SEXTON.
Such a galaxy of Stars, such supernatural feats, such marvelous and incredible scenic and mechanical effects combined with musical and Terpsichorean novelty, have never before been witnessed on the American stage. Everything to please the eye, excite the imagination, tickle the fancy and delight the senses, in a manner at once grotesque, startling and unparalleled. Every Night, Wednesday, Christmas Day and Saturday Matinées.
Box sheet open; secure seats in time. Look at the Holiday Prices: Admission, 50 cts. Family Circle, 30 cts. Reserved seats in Orchestra or Balcony, $1.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 27, at 8.
SECOND SYMPHONY CONCERT.
Overture to Schiller's "Bride of Messina"....Schumann
Concerto for Two Violins..........Spohr
Messrs. R. ARNOLD, S. E. JACOBSOHN and orchestra.
Symphony No. 5, "Leonore," (new,)..........Raff
Theme and variations,
Scherzo,
Finale.......... } "Septett"..........Beethoven
Overture, "Le Carnaval Romain"..........Berlioz
Season tickets for the remaining FIVE CONCERTS, including reserved seat, $7, can now be had at the Box Office of Steinway Hall. The sale of single tickets will commence on THIS MORNING, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at the Box Office of Steinway Hall.
ADMISSION TICKETS, $1 and $1 50.
RESERVED SEATS, 50 cents extra.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 3, 1874, AT 2,
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND POPULAR MATINEE.

BLIND TOM CONCERTS.
STEINWAY HALL.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24,
FRIDAY, Dec. 26,
at 8 P. M.
MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY,
at 1:30 P. M.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS;
RESERVED SEATS, 25 CENTS EXTRA;
CHILDREN UNDER NINE, HALF PRICE.
TICKETS AT THE HALL AND
NO. 114 BROADWAY.

Cercle Francais de L'Harmonie.
ANNUAL MASKED AND FANCY DRESS BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY, Jan. 13.
Tickets and boxes at Bullman's, No. 114; P. Rontey's, No. 713, and A. Flaurand's, No. 487 Broadway (up stairs.)

MAGIC MATINEE.—BY PROF. HARTZ, AT ROBINSON HALL, THIS THURSDAY, at 2; doors open at 1:30 o'clock.

GILMORE'S
SATURDAY EVENING CONCERT, AT ARMORY,
EVERY SATURDAY.

A. GIERIET'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
No. 37 West 28th st.,
TWO DOORS FROM FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Suppers at short notice.
TABLE D'HOTE FROM 6 TO 8.
A suite of furnished apartments to let.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. ELDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of N. L. McCready, No. 187 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of November, 1873.
MATILDA A. ELDER, Executrix.
NATHANIEL L. McCREADY, Executor.
n27-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. MARTIN, late of Bayonne, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence Bros., No. 16 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of December, 1873.
AMANDA S. MARTIN, Administratrix,
SELLECK Y. ST. JOHN, Administrator.
d4-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HAMILTON ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Martin & Morrison, No. 279 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of July, 1873.
DOROTHEA ARMSTRONG, Executrix.
PATRICK F. O'BRIEN,
EDWARD MARTIN, } Executors.
jy31-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ORRIN J. ROSE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of Cochran, McLean & Co., No. 464 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of August, 1873.
PHILANDER STEVENS, Executor.
au21-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FREDERICK WILLIAMS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 51 Whitehall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 27, 1873.
HENRY WILLIAMS, Administrator.
au28-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS MULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, (the store of Gottlob Gunther,) No. 105 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of October, 1873.
WILLIAM ZINSSER,
GOTTLOB J. GUNTHER, } Executors.
o16-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD D. LATHROP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 376 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth (8) day of April next.—Dated New-York the 8th day of October, 1873.
WM. C. ENGLE, Executor.
o9-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY WHITTEMORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 108 East Nineteenth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of November, 1873.
WM. BARTON, Executor.

FURNITURE.

T. G. Sellew.
DESKS.
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
BOOK-CASES, AND FANCY DESKS.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S HOLIDAY SENSATIONS, AT THE RINK AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
DOUBLE Extra attractions in the great Museum, Menagerie, and Circus, AFTERNOON and EVENING. The thrilling BATTLE SCENE at night, costing $20,000, is the most gorgeous Equestrian drama ever produced. Five Hundred Men and Horses in deadly strife, representing the leading historic event of the Revolution. Regular Arenic Exhibitions daily at 2 and 8. Every department thronged from 12 M. to 10 P. M. Admission 50 cents; children under 9, 25 cents; reserved chairs, 25 cents extra. CIRCUS

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.
POPULAR PRICES:
Balcony, $1; dress circle, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.
SECOND WEEK of Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU as KIT, OR THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER!
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Everything New, New Scenes, New Effects.
Read what the New-York *Herald* says of Kit: "It is not often that a critic can accord unqualified praise to a performance, but the manner in which this truly American drama is presented leaves no room for unfavorable criticism."
GRAND KIT MATINEE, ON X-MAS DAY.
In active preparation a new play by the celebrated dramatist, Adolphe Belot, author of "Article 47," and other successful plays, entitled
LA FEMME DE FEU,
in which Mrs. J. B. BOOTH will soon appear.
Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
DOORS OPEN AT 7:30; COMMENCES AT 8.
EIGHTH WEEK of Mr. LESTER WALLACK,
In the comedy series.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Also, SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1:30.
Will be repeated, Mr. Dion Boucicault's new legitimate comedy, in five acts, imitated from a French subject, entitled
A MAN OF HONOR.
With entire new and beautiful scenery, costumes and appointments.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKET, J. B. POLK, E. M. HOLLAND, G. F. BROWNE, J. W. LEONARD, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Miss LAURA ALEXANDER, Mme. PONISI, and Miss BLAISDELL.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 1:30 P. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE, NO. 728 BROADWAY.
GRAND CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT.
CHRISTMAS. MATINEE at HALF-PAST ONE. EVENING at EIGHT.
WILKIE COLLINS' WOMAN IN WHITE, WOMAN IN WHITE.
WYBERT REEVE, as Count Fosco.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
A THOROUGH ARTISTIC TRIUMPH.
PRICES—Orchestra seats, $1; balcony and dress circle, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. VOKES.
VOKES CHRISTMAS WEEK.
VOKES BEAUTIFUL FAIRY SPECTACLE,
VOKES CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.
THE GREAT HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.
SPECIAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY AT 1:30.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND CHRISTMAS MATINEE.
THE WICKED WORLD.
Mrs. F. B. CONWAY, Mr. FRANK ROCHE,
Miss IDA SAVORY, Mr. WALTER LENNOX.

SEVENTH REGIMENT CHARITY BALL,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 6, 1874.
The boxes will be sold by auction at the armory of the regiment, on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, 1874, at 8 o'clock.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS
AND TABLEAUX.
LYRIC HALL, 42D ST. AND 6TH AV.,
DEC. 26, AT 8 P. M.
Admission, $1.

BLIND TOM CONCERTS.
STEINWAY HALL,
MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY,
AT 1:30 P. M.
FRIDAY, Dec. 26,
AT 8 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. Children under nine half price.
Tickets at the hall, and No. 114 Broadway.

MAGIC MATINEE.—BY PROF. HARTZ, AT ROBINSON HALL, THIS THURSDAY, at 2; doors open at 1:30 o'clock.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY WILL SING AT Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 8th av., THIS EVENING. Concert to commence at 7:45 o'clock. Benefit of Sunday-school. Tickets, 50 cents.

GEO. H. WALLACE & SON.—FOURTH SATurday Evening Hop.—Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany building, 14th st.,) commencing at 8 and closing at 12 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 35TH ST.—Hugh Miller Thompson, Rector.
CHRISTMAS DAY.
Morning prayer, sermon and holy communion, 10:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith Rector.—Service on Christmas day at 10:30 A. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 57TH st., between Lexington and 4th avs.—Rev. C. C. Tracy, Rector; Christmas services at 10:45 A. M.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR,
Will preach a
CHRISTMAS SERMON, in the
TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d av. and 10th st.,
THIS MORNING at 11 o'clock.

REV. WILLIAM ORMISTON, D. D., WILL preach in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, 5th av. and 29th st., on Christmas morning at 11 o'clock.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY ST., NEAR Macdougal, Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, D. D., Rector, will be open for divine service on Christmas Day at 11 A. M. Strangers provided with seats.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner Waverley place and West 11th st., Rev. W. T. Egbert, Rector.—Services Christmas Day, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach in the evening.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH st., Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector.—Services Christmas Day at 10:30 A. M.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,
New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this Financial Crisis and the HOLIDAYS, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-schools, Etc.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND 75 OTHER fine UPRIGHT, SQUARE, and GRAND PIANOS and ORGANS very low for cash on installments and for rent. Also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

BURDETT ORGANS.—THE NE PLUS ULTRA of reed instruments. Unsurpassed in tone. Elegant new cases. When you buy, be sure and get the best. BILLINGS & WHEELOCK, General Agents, No. 14 East 14th st. Cabinet Organs of other manufacture at panic prices, $40 and upward.

LIGHTE & ERNST, SOLE SUCCESSORS TO Lighte, Newton & Bradbury, would respectfully invite attention to their splendid stock of Piano-fortes, which they offer for sale throughout the holidays at greatly reduced prices for cash and on easy monthly payments, at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.

$50 TO $150 SAVED BY BUYING RELIABLE, warranted Pianos, new and second-hand, cheaper than anywhere else, at FISCHER'S, No. 425 West 28th st., near 9th av.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, AND OTHER NEW and second-hand Pianos and Organs for rent, and sold on installments very low during the holidays. Beautiful carved Piano, cheap. BERRY & CO., 769 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL 7 1-4 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano, agraffe treble, every improvement, fully warranted, $150; one do., perfect order $100. Installments taken. R. CABLE, No. 107 West 23d st.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell 7,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD H. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—FRIDAY, DEC. 26, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Valencia and Malaga Oranges and Lemons, ex steam-ship Assyria, and can be seen on Pier No. 21, North River. Also, Valencia [illegible], ex steam-ship Minnesota.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

HOW THE DAY WILL BE OBSERVED.

SERVICES AT THE CHURCHES—THE POOR AND SICK TO BE CARED FOR—INTERESTING ENTERTAINMENTS.

Christmas is the one festival of the calendar that in its age has all the freshness of youth. With its abundant years, and still more abundant honors, we never grow tired of its recurring advent, but welcome it as we welcome an old friend whom we could possibly miss for a season, but whose cheerful acquaintance we would fain renew. With its presence among us, the pleasant memories of dead December come trooping up in long procession. Old friendships and old ties push their way up briskly out of the void of past years. It is sometimes said that not so much here as in Old-World countries are its familiar traditions cherished. Still, in the vast citizenship which this great country embraces, are there not many homestead recollections and pleasant roof-tree memorie which cannot readily go out of life? Is not the cheer as brisk, the holiday-making as general and as earnest, and the wassail as jovial, as if one were celebrating the great social as well as Christian festival in some district of Merry England, amid roasted oxen and flagons of home-brewed ale? Christmas is here pretty much the same kind of festival, in most of its many-sided aspects, as it is anywhere else. Of course, the Christian character of the festival is very much alike all the world over, and for the social observances they but differ in detail. They are more distinct in degree than in kind. We have some refinement of enjoyment, which the good people of older times did not possess. Our holiday-making does not so exclusively consist of abundant eating and of liberal potations. We seek for wider sources of pleasure. If Christmas cherishes old traditions and promotes friendly amenities and kindly intercourse, so also does it develop generous charities. To-day the many benevolent institutions of this City will be in the full tide of their useful ministrations, and the hungry will be fed and the distress of the needy alleviated. So also will the great Christian festival, which knows no sect, be celebrated in all the churches of the land. At midnight the chimes of Trinity Church proclaimed the advent of Christmas Day, and now, in its very presence, may not the kindly greeting of Charles Lamb, on the occasion of a kindred festival, be applied with propriety here, "A merry Christmas and many of them to you all, my masters!"

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, AND OTHER CHURCHES.

The decorations at Trinity Church are rather tasteful than elaborate. The chancel is festooned with evergreens, and handsome spruce firs are ranged along the side pillars. Large hemlock trees occupy each corner of the church, and between the windows are handsome floral emblems. Laurel wreaths are the principal decorations on the pulpit and pulpit stairs, and the organ chamber is similarly decorated. The font has for decoration a boquet of choice flowers resting on a base of evergreens. The principal service will be at 10:30 o'clock, when the order of service will be as follows: Processional Hymn No. 42 (ancient and modern,) Barnby. Anthem, from Hymn No. 43 (ancient and modern,) Mozart. Glory to God in the highest. Kyrie. Nicene Creed (First Mass,) Mozart. Sermon. Offertory (Benedictus,) Beethoven. He is blessed that cometh in the name of the Lord. Hosanna in the highest. Sanctus, (First Mass,) Mozart. Agnus Dei, (First Mass,) Mozart. Gloria in Excelsis, (First Mass,) Mozart. Recessional Hymn No. 44, (ancient and modern.) Mr. A. H. Messiter, the organist, will preside at the small organ in the chancel, and the choir will be assisted by a band of thirty pieces.

GRACE CHURCH.

Grace Church is decorated, probably, with more elaboration than any other of the Protestant Episcopal churches, but at the same time with abundant good taste. The fir-trees, which are largely in use in most of the churches, are not employed here, but in their stead handsome garlands of crowfoot are brought into requisition with very pleasing effect. All the pillars of the church are thus garlanded, and there is quite an agreeable profusion of evergreens all through the edifice. The decorations on the tablets over the altar are exceedingly handsome. In the centre there is a laurel star on a ground of white flowers, and evergreens, very handsomely grouped, are displayed along the organ gallery and in the several aisles. The pulpit, the baptismal font and lectern, are similarly decorated. The principal service commences at 10:30 o'clock, when Rev. Dr. Potter, Rector, will preach. The services include: Venite, S. P. Warren, organist of the church. Te Deum, same composer. Jubilate, Mozart. Gloria in Excelsis, Gounod. The soloists are: Mrs. W. H. Oliver, soprano; Miss Anna Drasdil, contralto; Mr. Geo. Simpson, tenor, and Mr. John Clark, basso. They will be assisted by three quartets and one quartet of French horns.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL.

The decorations at St. Paul's Chapel are very light, the reason being that it was deemed inadvisable to in any way overshadow the handsome architectural designs of the sanctuary by a heavy dress of evergreens. Miniature fir-trees and semi-circular garlands of plaited laurel are principally used. The mural tablets on either side are adorned with these latter. There will be an early service at 7:30 o'clock. At 10:30 o'clock, the children of the parish and Sunday-schools will sing the Christmas carols. The principal service will take place at 11 o'clock, when Rev. Dr. Haight will preach. The anthem will be, "I Bring you Good Tidings."

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.

At St. John's Chapel (Trinity Parish) the decorations are also light, but graceful. The chancel is ornamented with a variety of evergreens; handsome festoons extend from the ceiling to the capitals of the pillars on either side, the chancel rails are decorated with running vines, and the baptismal font is covered by a bouquet of holly and evergreens. The principal service will begin at 10:30 o'clock, and Rev. Dr. Weston will preach the Christmas sermon. Rev. Dr. Cook will sing the solo from the "Messiah," commencing, "Comfort ye my people."

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.

To-day being the fiftieth anniversary of St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church, on Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street, will be commemorated by special services, and the music will be on a scale of unusual strength and excellence. From early yesterday morning, the sexton, aided by a corps of assistants, was busily at work in decorating the church, and toward evening the interior of this magnificent house of worship presented a truly beautiful spectacle. Large cedar trees were ranged in regular order round the chancel, on the walls of which were hung two silken banners, one bearing the motto "1823," the date of the founding of the church, and the other "1873." The two organs were also profusely decorated with ropes of evergreens and bouquets of flowers. On the front wall facing toward the pulpit was the motto, "Ye shall hallow the fiftieth year; it shall be a jubilee unto you." Other appropriate mottos were also displayed. The musical part of the programme will be under the special superintendence of Mr. George William Warren, and will be sung by the regular choir of the church, consisting of Mrs. P. D. Gulager, solo soprano; Miss Louise M. Finch, solo contralto; Mr. J. R. Nilsen, solo tenor; Mr. J. E. Moranski, solo basso; Mr. P. E. Schenecker, organist, and a choir of fifty voices. The following is the programme: Organ Voluntary, "The Heavens are Telling," (Haydn,) Mr. P. A. Schenecker; Processional "Carol, Christias," (Warren;) Venite, (Tallis;) Te Deum Landamus, Benedictus, (Warren;) Introit, "Sing, O Heavens!" (William Jackson;) "Kyrie," and "Gloria Tibi," (Gounod;) Hymn, "Messiah is King," with solo for tenor, (Warren;) sermon by the Rector, Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D.; Ascription, from the Messiah, (Handel;) Offertory, Christmas Hymn, (Adolf Adam;) Ante-Communion, for violin, harp, and organ, (Schumann;) "Ter Sanctus," (Vincent Novello;) Hymn, "Ancient and Modern," "Gloria in Excelsis," (Warren;) Recessional, "Hark! What Mean Those Holy Voices," (Warren;) closing Voluntary, "Glory to God," (Handel,) Mr. P. A. Schnecker.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST.

At the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street, several ladies of the congregation were busily engaged throughout the day in beautifying the interior of their church with flowers and evergreens. Two services will be held their to-day—at 7:30 and 11 A. M.

CHRIST'S CHURCH.

At Christ's Church, on Fifth avenue, the decorations were attended to by the Sexton, assisted by several young ladies and gentlemen. As their work progressed the handsome interior was rapidly transformed into a bower of beauty. Long ropes of evergreens extended from pillar to pillar through the length of the church and from the side galleries, forming a perfect net-work of verdure, relieved at intervals by large bouquets of flowers. Yesterday afternoon a children's jubilee was held in the church, at which carols were sung, and a monster Christmas tree despoiled of its pendent treasures of candy, dolls, and toys of all descriptions, which were distributed among the joyful little ones. This morning's services will commence at 7:30 A. M. At 11 A. M. there will be a full service, with a sermon by Rev. H. M. Thompson, the pastor. The music of the occasion will be conducted by Mr. James Pearce, M. B.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH.

At All Saints Church, (P. E.,) corner of Henry and Scammel streets, similar decorations to those already described were observed. There was a Christmas eve service there at 7:30 last evening. The service to-day will be held at 10:30 A. M.

COLLEGIATE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

There will be a regular service at 11 A. M. in the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church, Twenty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, at which Dr. Ormiston, the Pastor, will preach.

The children connected with Dr. Ludlow's Dutch Reformed Church, on Forty-eighth street and Fifth avenue, will be entertained this afternoon in the chapel, which has been appropriately decorated for the occasion.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

In addition to the usual services, the following programme of appropriate music will be performed under the direction of W. F. Williams, organist:

1. "Shout the Glad Tidings," Avison. 2. Chant for Christmas. 3. Gloria in E flat, Concone. 4. Te Deum in B flat, J. R. Thomas. 5. Jubilate in F, Jackson. 6. Hymn 37, Cutler. 7. Hymn 34. 8. Offertory, solo and chorus, "Thou that Tellest," by Handel. 9. Credo, Bordese. 10. Gloria in Excelsis.

St. George's choir consists of thirty voices, under the direction of W. F. Williams, organist.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

At St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Madison avenue and Forty-fourth street, the music at the morning's service will be as follows:

Processional, "Thy Seat, O God," Walters; Anthem, "O Zion," Buck; "Gloria," No. 1 in E, Warren; "Gloria," No. 2 in F, Carozzi; "Gloria in Excelsis," in A flat, Andre; "Te Deum," in C, Frey; "Jubilate," in D, (festival,) Buck; Psalm, "Lift up Thine Eyes," (Elijah,) Mendelssohn; "Kyrie," Gilbert; "Gloria Tibi," Hauck; hymn, "O'er Bethlehem's Hill," (carol,) Offertory, "The People that Walk in Darkness." The Gloria will be rendered after the communion service.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

The music at St. James' Church, East Seventy-second street, for to-day's morning service, will be as follows:

Carol, by children, Schilling; Anthem, "And there were Shepherds," Danks; Glorias, Wels; Te Deum, Lloyd: Benedictus, Berg; Hymn, "Messiah is King," Warren; Hymn, "Hark the Herald Angels Sing," Warren; Trisagion, Greatorex; Communion Hymns, ancient and modern; Gloria in Excelsis.

ST. STEPHEN'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

During the morning service at St. Stephen's Church, Forty-sixth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, the following pieces will be sung by the choir:

Anthem, "And there were Shepherd," Danks; Gloria Patri, (in G,) Posnanski; Te Deum, (in G,) Thomas; Jubilate, (in C,) Danks; Litany Hymn, Spanish Hymn; hymn, No. 19, "O Come, all ye Faithful," Adeste Fideles; Kyrie Elieson, (in G,) Posnanski; Gloria Tibi, German Hymn; hymn, No. 17, "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing," Mendelssohn; Gloria Patri, (in D,) Haydn; offertory, "While Shepherds Watched their Flocks," Lloyd.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR.

At the Church of the Holy Savior, East Twenty-fifth street, near Madison avenue, the musical services, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be as follows:

1. Anthem, "And there were Shepherds," Millard; 2. Venite Exultemus, Gunther; 3. Gloria Patri, Danks No. 3; 4. Gloria Patri, Danks No. 1; 5. Gloria Patri, Lloyd; 6. Te Deum Laudamus, (Langillotti,) Lloyd; 7. Jubilate Deo, Berge; 8. Hymn 23d, "Messiah is King," Warren; 9. Response, Centemeri; 10. Gloria Tibi, Manuscript; 11. Hymn 17, "Herald Angels," Mora; 12. Gloria Patri, (after sermon,) Mozart; 13. Offertory, soprano solo; 14. Closing Anthem, Verdi.

ST. CHRYSOSTOM CHAPEL.

At St. Chrysostom Chapel, corner Seventh avenue and Thirty-ninth street, full choral services will be held at 5, at 7, at 8, at 9, at 10:30 A. M., and at 5 P. M. To-day the altar is decorated with a large quantity of handsomely selected flowers, and floral designs at the back of it.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION.

The chancel of this church is neatly decorated with evergreens, which are displayed in festoons. Rev. Dr. Seabury is to officiate. The body of the edifice is decorated with plaited laurel and festoons.

ZION CHURCH.

The sacred music to be sung at Zion Church, Madison avenue, corner Thirty-eighth street, this morning, is as follows;

Opening anthem, "The Marvelous Work," (soprano solo and chorus, Haydn; "Venite," Gunther; "Te Deum," Millard; jubilate, "Mosenthal," Mozart; hymn, "Hark the Herald Angels Sing," G. W. Warren; hymn, "Shout the Glad Tidings," G. W. Warren; offertory, "There were Shepherds," Fairlamb.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.

The Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue and Tenth street, has been handsomely decorated. The pillars are wreathed with evergreens, while the chancel and organ gallery are festooned with "roping," and the pulpit with holly. Scriptural texts, appropriate for the day, are inscribed on the front of the galleries in white frosted letters.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION.

In the Church of the Transfiguration, in East Twenty-ninth street, festoons hang from the ceiling and wreath the pillars, extending from post to post. The altar and baptistry, as usual, will be handsomely adorned with flowers.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.

St. Ann's Episcopal Church for Deaf Mutes, in Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, has been finely decorated for the Christmas services. Wreaths of evergreens are twined round the pulpit and the altar railing, and hung on the walls around the altar. The altar has been covered with a new white cloth, beautifully worked in gold thread and blue silk, with gold fringes. The pulpit and lectern are also covered with white, gold-embroidered cloths, corresponding to those on the altar.

The services in this church will commence at 7 A. M., with an early communion. In the forenoon Sunday-school exercises will take place, at which Christmas carols will be sung by the children. At 10:30 full services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, and in the evening prayers will be read at 6 o'clock.

THE WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH.

At the Wainwright Memorial Church, on the corner of Waverley place and West Eleventh street, there will be services in the morning at 10:30 o'clock, and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. In the morning Rev. W. I. Egbert will preach, and Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., will deliver the sermon in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

The Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street, is lavishly adorned with evergreens. Stars, wreaths, and crosses adorn the walls, and trees are placed in the corners of the chancel. The altar is decorated with flowers.

ST. ALBAN'S.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Albans, Forty-seventh street and Lexington avenue, presents the usual Christmas decorations of flowers and evergreens. There was a celebration at midnight, and vespers at 10 o'clock to-day. There will be a further celebration at 11 A. M.

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.

At St. Mary the Virgin's, (Protestant Episcopal,) West Forty-fifth street, Rev. T. McKee Brown, Rector, vespers were said at 8 o'clock last night. A low celebration of the Holy Eucharist took place at midnight. At 11 o'clock to-day will be a high celebration, at which "Farmer's Mass" will be sung.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH.

St. Ignatius Church, (Protestant Episcopal,) No. 50 West Fortieth street, opposite Reservoir Park, is beautifully adorned with evergreen festoons, and illuminated texts. On the rood screen are the words, "The Word was made Christ, and dwelt among us," on the east side, "The People who Dwell in Darkness have seen a Great Light," and on the west, "Unto you was born this day in the City of David, a Savior, which is Christ the Lord."

THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

In the numerous Roman Catholic churches of the City, yesterday, great preparations were made for the proper observance of the Christmas festival, and apart from the religious devotions preparatory to its celebration, great attention was devoted to the general decoration of the altars.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

In the cathedral, in Mulberry street, the decorations are altogether confined to the altar, the principal feature being the sunburst, which is surrounded with wreaths and evergreens, but not so completely as to disfigure its intrinsic beauty. Around the altar are an abundance of evergreens, flowers, and wreaths, principally the gift of members of the congregation, and the altar itself is supplied with several pure gold candlesticks and vases. In this respect nothing but what is genuine would be permitted in the church. There are 380 lights on the altar, and the remainder of the church being in complete darkness, the effect will be remarkably pleasing. At 5 o'clock in the morning high mass will be celebrated, Vicar General Very Rev. Father Quinn acting as celebrant. The ordinary mass will be celebrated every hour afterward, and at 10:30 o'clock Pontifical high mass will be celebrated, Archbishop McCloskey acting as celebrant, assisted by the Vicar General. The Archbishop will give the Papal benediction, and the Vicar General will preach. The mass sung will be Haydin's, under the leadership of the organist, Gustavus Schmitz. There will be a double quartet choir, and a powerful chorus from the Philharmonic Society. At the offertory, the organist will play a solo on the French horn.

ST. STEPHEN'S.

At this popular church the decorations were made on an unusual scale of elegance, and the whole edifice presents a festive appearance. The altar is plentifully decorated with flowers and wreaths, a noticeable feature being an immense star of gas-lights, which will be very brilliant. The contribution of flowers and wreaths was so great that it was supposed they could not all be used. High mass will be celebrated at 4:30 in the morning, and low masses will be celebrated hourly until 10:30 o'clock, when solemn high mass will take place. The mass sung will be Mozart's Twelfth, with a double quartet choir and twenty-two instruments. The organist, Mr. H. B. Danforth, will conduct the music.

ST. XAVIER'S CHURCH.

In St. Xavier's great activity was manifest yesterday in the decoration of the altar, and everything was not complete before a late hour. Besides the usual masses solemn high mass will be celebrated at 10:30 o'clock, and the choir will be enlarged by a voluntary chorus. Vespers will take place in the afternoon.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

Ample preparations have been made for the celebration of Christmas as a Christian festival in the Brooklyn churches. Eminent divines are to preach the lesson of the day. Extensive and well-selected pieces are on the musical programme, and some of the churches are profusely decorated with flowers and evergreens. The decorated churches belong to the Episcopal and Roman Catholic denominations. Evergreens are the predominant features of each. In some the sombre aspect is relieved by flowers in appropriate devices by inscriptions and illuminated stars.

ST. ANN'S ON THE HEIGHTS.

The decorating of this church of stately architecture was committed to the charge of a committee of the wealthiest and best-known ladies of the congregation. They have discharged their office so well that this is by far the most elaborately, as well as the most tastefully, decorated of all chusches in the City of Churches. Green is, of course, the predominant color. In fact the walls which form the background of the charming picture are almost all of that hue. The nave is also plentifully sprinkled with it. Evergreen wreaths are twined around the pillars. Long streamers of holly and ivy and box droop gracefully from one gallery to the other across the nave. They are a little too scientifically regular to produce the full artistic effect. All the panels of the galleries bear appropriate inscriptions, such as "Messiah," "God sent the Savior," "Rock of our Salvation," &c. The chancel is peculiarly elegant, the prevailing sameness being there better relieved than in any other portion of the church. The altar-cloths are of white satin, with green border. The usual background of green is there interspersed with monograms, stars, and Christmas texts. The monograms are I. H. S., Alpha, Omega, X. P., &c An evergreen star, six feet in diameter, is suspended in from the chancel, and an illuminated star immediately behind the altar. The windows, seats, corners, &c., are all filled in with green, so that the church wears a truly Christmas aspect.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

The Church of the Holy Trinity comes next to St. Ann's in the graceful profusion of its decorations. Owing to the severe style of its architecture, however, it does not look nearly so well. Huge fir-trees stand in all the corners and crevices, with ones of lesser size in the window ledges. The pillars are festooned, and so is the pulpit. The only flower visible is a beautiful white lily, which stands alone in the centre of the altar, surrounded by a sea of green. A pyramid of green three feet high, surrounded by a cross, rises from the font. An illuminated wreath, bearing the inscription, "Lord of Lords, King of Kings," stretches across the back of the chancel. Under the centre of it is an illuminated star, and immediately opposite at the end of the nave, a green star over a banner of green silk, richly gilt, which bears the inscription, "*Gloria in Excelsis Deo.*"

GRACE CHURCH.

This church is not so elaborately decorated as it used to be in former years. Nevertheless, it wears an unmistakable Christmas aspect. There is a profusion of fir-trees, holly, ivy, and box, formed into appropriate devices. Chancel, nave, pillars, and galleries are all covered with green. Wreaths are suspended from the backs of chairs, and repose on the window-ledges. Across the chancel is a banner bearing the inscription, in white Roman letters, "Unto us is given a Savior, which is Christ," with a white star at either end.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

ST. JAMES'.

St. James' Roman Catholic Cathedral, in Jay street, is also extensively decorated. Festoons of evergreens run around the galleries with stars and wreaths set in the loops they form at regular intervals. Fir-trees line the walls and fill the corners and window-spaces. The altar is literally covered with candles, rising tier above tier almost to the lofty roof. The services in this church will be continued almost all day and evening. Bishop Loughlin will celebrate solemn high mass at 10:30 A. M. The mass will be "Weber in G." The principal feature of the musical programme will be an *O Salutaris Hostia*, composed by the organist of the church. Early service will be held at 5 o'clock A. M., at which Smith's High Mass will be sung, and at 3 P. M. Mercadante's Vespers will be rendered by a full choir under the direction of Signor Carrozzi.

ST. PETER'S.

The decorations of this church are in the usual artistic style. They consist principally of evergreens with a profusion of flowers, wonderful for this season of the year. The choir is exceptionally good, and they have prepared a full programme for their Christmas celebration. It contains the "Adeste Fideles," so familiar to every Catholic ear, Haydn's Imperial High Mass, "Cantique de Nöel," "Quam di Dilecta," and the Gregorian "Tan Tum Ergo."

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF MERCY.

The Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Debevoise street, is handsomely decorated, and presents an attractive musical programme. Haydn's Sixteenth High Mass, as originally written, will be given fully, with orchestral accompaniment. The Veni Creator, Adeste Fideles, and the offertory written especially for Christmas services by Giorga will follow. All the other churches will hold their usual Christmas services.

THE DAY IN HARLEM.

Most of the Protestant churches in Harlem have been handsomely decorated during the past week, in honor of Christmas Day, and in some instances neither labor nor expense has been spared to render all such attractive. The Episcopal congregations, however, seem to have taken the lead in preparing for the Christmas festivals. and the beautiful decorations in their churches evince excellent taste on the part of those interested. The Church of the Holy Trinity, (Rev. Dr. McVicars,) corner of Fifth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, has been considerably beautified with elaborate ornaments of wreaths, boughs, and evergreens on the walls and about the altar and pulpit. The new Church of the Intercession, on One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street and Tenth avenue, has also received its share of beautiful ornamentations. The Sunday-school festival was held in this church last evening, and the Christmas-trees were brilliantly lighted and presented an attractive display of presents for the scholars. In several of the churches in Harlem the customary Sunday-school Christmas festivals were celebrated last night, and in other churches the festivals will be held this evening and to-morrow. Religious services will be held to-day in Harlem in the Episcopal and in a few churches of other denominations.

The following is the order of musical services to be held in Grace Church, West Farms, to-day:

Introit, Festival Anthem, Wilson; Venite, Millard; Te Deum, Lloyd; Benedictus, Danks; Hymn No. 21; Kyrie Eleison, Greatorex; authem, Millard.

CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL AT TRINITY CHURCH.

The usual Christmas festival for children was held in Trinity Church yesterday afternoon. At 3 o'clock the pupils, numbering between 400 and 500, with banners flying, and headed by their respective teachers, marched from the school-house, in Church street, to the church, which was already fairly filled with their relatives and friends. The children all appeared in holiday attire, and presented, altogether, a most respectable and creditable appearance. Rev. Dr. Dix, the Rector, Rev. Dr. Ogilby, Rev. Mr. Hitchens, and Rev. Mr. Houghton soon after entered, robed in white, followed by a number of acolytes. The religious services were then commenced, followed by an address by Dr. Ogilby. The church was profusely decorated with palm, and on the altar were lighted candles, as is the custom in Trinity Church on such occasions. When the religious services had been concluded the Christmas-tree was unveiled, and the children, after feasting their eyes on the many good things which it held, were treated to a distribution of gifts to their evident joy and satisfaction. No one was forgotten, and all went away highly pleased at what "Santa Claus" had sent them.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The central office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth street, was busied all day yesterday with the details of the usual series of Christmas dinners to the poor children of this City. At the Eleventh Street Lodging-house, No. 709 East Eleventh street; the Sixteenth Ward Lodging-house, No. 211 West Eighteenth street; and the Thirteenth Ward Lodging-house, No. 327 Rivington street, dinner will be served between the hours of 6 and 7:30 P. M., to between 400 and 500 boys. At the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 27 St. Mark's place, the Christmas feast will take place at 7 P. M., and at the East River school, No. 206 East Fortieth street, on to-morrow, at 11 A. M. Altogether, from 3,000 to 4,000 children will receive their Christmas dinner from the Children's Aid Society during the week. Among the donations is a fine organ, valued at $700, the gift of the Messrs. Roosevelt to the Sixteenth Ward Lodging-house.

At the Newsboys' Lodging-house, No. 49 Park place, over 400 boys will be provided with a sumptuous dinner of roast turkey, oysters, ham, plum pudding, pie, and ice-cream, from the same generous donor of last year, Mr. Wm. M. Fliess, of No. 47 Broadway. The boys attack the tables at 7 P. M. sharp. In addition, they will receive new clothing, including shirts, shoes, socks, and comforters, from the Children's Aid Society. Their dining-room is appropriately decorated with evergreen wreaths and festoons, to say nothing of the smiling face of the warm-hearted Superintendent, Mr. O'Connor.

At St. Barnabas House and Mission, No. 304 Mulberry street, the usual Christmas services will be held in the chapel at 10:30 A. M., and immediately following dinner will be served for the inmates and poor of the surrounding neighborhood. Over 700 people will be fed by this mission alone.

At the Midnight Mission, No. 8 Winthrop place, the usual services will be held and a dinner given to the inmates, some twenty in number.

At St. Catherine's Convent of Mercy, East Houston street, dinner will be served to over 100 of the poor of that vicinity.

The Hospital for Crippled Children was thronged last night with friends of the institution to see the Christmas-tree and hear the musical entertainment given to the little ones within its walls.

At the Five Points Mission House, the children of the Sunday and day schools will receive their presents at 1 o'clock. The dinner to the children at the Five Points House of Industry will be given at 1 o'clock.

At the Howard Mission, No. 40 New Bowery, the children will receive toys and other presents at 1 P. M. Singing by the children will be among the attractions to visitors.

The usual entertainment will be given by Warden Brennan to the inmates of Bellevue Hospital.

SCENES ABOUT TOWN LAST EVENING.

The trials and tribulations of the Ring thieves, which for several days past absorbed the attention of New-York's heterogeneous population, were supplanted yesterday by the more substantial entertainment offered by the public markets. The bill of fare for to-day's dinner threw the bills of indictment against Oakey Hall into the shadow of forgetfulness, and left Shields and Tweed altogether uninteresting and not to be remembered on any account. The scenes in and around Washington Market—and what is true of that overgrown and not very presentable concern may be said also of the numerous minor but equally unsightly butcher's-meat and market-garden exchanges—were exceedingly pleasant for all right-minded people to look upon, despite the architectural and other objectionable inconveniences. Young and old, rich and poor, good women and bad, honest men and thieves, gentlemen and blackguards, were all there on one common errand—that of procuring the materials for the best and jolliest Christmas they could each and severally afford. The happiest people there, of course, were the venders of the various good things on sale, and who enjoyed a high state of satisfaction at the prospect of finding their personal exchequers in a plethoric condition at the close of the day; but, compared with their customers, who came for the express purpose of depleting their wallets to the last cent, they looked dejected, melancholy, and unhappy in the extreme. The old lady with her empty basket, fighting her way through the jostling crowd toward the stall, wherein hung some coveted delicacy which she had descried from a distance, may certainly not have been mistaken for joy upon a monument smiling at a roast turkey; but ever and anon her eye emitted that gleam of anticipated delight with which her dear old heart would glow when that same basket was opened in the midst of the family circle at night. The poor woman wading through the mud with her skirts trailing in the snow-slush, and with hands that might have lifted them both, engaged in sustaining the load of good things she had purchased and was bearing off in triumph; the petted youngster paddling along with arms and pockets full of all the almost impossible things he had ever and never dreamed of, and barking his little nose in his tumble-over effort to recover some erratic treasure; the corpulent old gentleman puffing and blowing under the burden of a huge turkey, scantily clad in red tissue paper, an undressed ham and a completely naked goose, to say nothing of some dozen toys for juvenile amusement, and several large wicker-covered bottles that had no appearance whatever of having been brought directly from a chemist's store; the sturdy mechanic, with a basket on each arm, and pairs of fattened and featherless poultry slung over his shoulders, "run into" by another sturdy mechanic, with obstructions of like appearance and dimensions—each and all of these allowed their faces, now and then, to assume an expression of much uncharitableness, but it was a "fleeting show" that could not last, and the general countenance held fast to the inscription of "peace and good will to men" and "I'm going to have a first-class day of it myself to-morrow, whatever may come the day after." This was about all that the closest observer could find worth chronicling around the markets. Everybody was anxious and eager either to make good bargains and obtain the desired merchandise, or to get safely home with it; but there was gladness by anticipation to be seen everywhere, and the inconveniences of marketing life were borne with a spirit of forbearance, good humor, and even jodularity.

CHRISTMAS EVE AMONG THE GERMANS.

Christmas Eve was celebrated among the Germans last evening as usual by a children's festival in nearly every family circle. The principal feature was, of course, the splendidly-illuminated Christmas-tree, decorated with toys and playthings, which were subsequently distributed among the little ones. Christmas Eve is always celebrated among the Germans in the privacy of home, by the presentation of Christmas gifts to old and young. Consequently the German public places of resort were comparatively deserted, all of which were, however, profusely decorated with Christmas-trees and evergreens for the festivities to-day, when the German vocal and musical societies, the social clubs, and other organizations will celebrate the festival.

THE HALL VERDICT.

CONCLUSION OF THE TRIAL OF EX-MAYOR HALL—HE IS ACQUITTED.

After the jury had retired a second time at 8:20 o'clock, the general opinion seemed to be that the verdict would be either one of acquittal or a disagreement of the jury. No one believed that a conviction would be obtained, still the friends of Mr. Hall seemed very anxious about the result. Mr. Hall himself sat for a considerable time on the table appropriated to counsel, chatting with Mr. Samuel G. Courtney, while his counsel, Mr. Stoughton and Assistant District Attorney Allen, conversed together near by. The court-room was densely crowded, and among the audience were many friends of the defendant. As the jury had not returned up to 10 o'clock, Ex-Mayor Hall and his friends became somewhat uneasy, not that they feared a conviction, but they were afraid of a disagreement, which would subject him to another trial. The Ex-Mayor looked anxious and spoke but little. About 10 o'clock he took a seat beside Mr. Stoughton, who asked him "How are you?" "I am very well," replied Mr. Hall, "but very hungry; that's my principal agony."

At 10:20, Judge Daniels entered court, and Recorder Hackett took a seat on the bench beside him. Excitement at this time ran very high, and the coming of the jury was anxiously awaited. At 10:30 precisely they arrived, and having taken their seats and answered to their names, Mr. Sparks, the Clerk of the court, asked the foreman whether they had agreed upon a verdict, to which the latter replied in the affirmative. The Clerk next asked whether they "found A. Oakey Hall guilty or not guilty," and the foreman answered "Not guilty." The verdict was received with much applause by the majority of those assembled, and shouts of rejoicing were again and again repeated.

As soon as the jury had entered the court-room, Mr. Hall stood with his face turned toward them, and so remained until the verdict was announced, when he seemed to be completely prostrated. He sat down and bowed his head upon the table, and so remained for a few minutes. Judge Daniels having called for order, the Clerk next polled the jury, and each juryman having announced that the verdict was his, it was then officially recorded. Another shout of applause was here given, and the court having been adjourned, Mr. Hall's friends from all parts of the room crowded about him, each one anxious to shake the Ex-Mayor by the hand, and to offer his congratulation. Mr. Hall had to submit to these friendly expressions of delight for a considerable time, but he said little, and it was near 11 o'clock before he left the building, in company with some of his personal friends.

PERSONAL.

Col. C. S. Lyford, United States Army, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Signor E. Muzio, of the Strakosch Opera Troupe, is at the Everett House.

Sir Charles Hartley, of England, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Lieut. Col. Parnell, of the British Army, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Senator Henry Cooper, of Tennessee, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Chief Engineer Wood, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Gen. John M. Harlan, of Kentucky; Hon. Henry O. Pratt, member of Congress, of Iowa; Gen. R. Ransom, of North Carolina, and J. Wiley Edmonds, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Senator Crozier, of Kansas; Gen. Silas Seymour, of Quebec, and Gen. G. A. Sheridan, of New-Orleans, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Butter and Cheese Exchange adjourned yesterday to Friday.

Prof. Hartz will continue his surprising and pleasing magical performances at Robinson Hall this evening.

Albert Brickrath, a German, twenty-four years old, attempted suicide at his residence, No. 122 Norfolk street, by cutting the arteries of his arms, while temporarily insane, last night. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The Treasurer of the Memphis Relief Fund Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church acknowledges the sum of $427 20 from the American Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, Paris, France, as a Thanksgiving Day collection, through Rev. J. B. Morgan, Rector.

On and after the 1st of May, 1874, the boats of the North Shore (Staten Island) Ferry will leave Pier No. 1 East River. The two Staten Island ferries will then be close together, and there is reason to hope that the two companies will adjust their time-tables in such a manner as will best suit the convenience of the public.

The Department of Public Parks is preparing to enter vigorously upon the work of surveying and laying out the annexed portion of the City of New-York, and has made application to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for a sum sufficient to meet the necessary expenses. The surveys of the town of King's Bridge will be continued, and the Commissioners will doubtless desire to carry on the work in West Farms, where very little has hitherto been done.

BROOKLYN.

There were 174 deaths in Brooklyn during the past week.

Sixty-four riggers were discharged from the navy-yard yesterday.

A fire at the clothing store of S. Herman & Son, No. 707½ Fulton street yesterday morning occasioned a loss of $1,500.

Richard W. Hubbard has been elected President, and William H. Huested Secretary, of the Brooklyn Art Association. Mr. G. L. Ford still retains the office of Treasurer.

On the 6th inst. the Roman Catholic Church of St. Stephen's was broken into and the church plate stolen. On Saturday the stolen articles were found by Michael Torney, an employe of the Erie Railway, under Pier No. 4 North River. He brought the plate to Brooklyn yesterday, and was arrested on suspicion of having committed the theft, but was subsequently discharged and rewarded for his honesty by Father O'Riley, the Pastor of the church.

At a regular communication of Central Lodge No. 361, F. and A. M., held at their rooms, corner of Court and Schermerhorn streets, on Tuesday evening, the following were elected and appointed officers for the ensuing year: A. B. Lindsay, Master; J. Fred. More, Senior Warden; P. D. Leyes, Junior Warden; D. McGie, Treasurer; Samuel Dyas, Secretary; L. F. Briggs, Senior Deacon; C. H. Lansing, Junior Deacon; Ely Gill, Jr., and A. McCord, Masters of Ceremonies; Rev. D. M. Heydrick, Chaplain; C. Dillon, Tiler. The installation ceremonies were conducted by R. W. Brother J. B. Jones, of Central Lodge, assisted by W. Brother Black, of Adytum Lodge, acting as Grand Marshal.

LONG ISLAND.

Jamaica Lodge No. 546, F. and A. M., have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Albert J. Wilkinson, Master; John H. Ludlaw, S. W.; Joshua W. Battee, J. W.; Pierpont Potter, Chaplain; John Ryder, Treasurer; Samuel S. Aymar, Secretary; Jerome Conert, Jr., S. D.; John A. Campbell, J. D.; Wm. F. Rest, Tiler.

A colored girl named "Dot," eight years old, living in the family of Mrs. Capt. E. Vail, at Horseheads, was terribly burned on Monday. She, in company with another little girl, was trying to see how far she could put a portion of her dress into the stove door without its catching fire. It being of cotton, it caught fire and burned rapidly, when she became frightened and ran through the house into the yard enveloped in flames. Mrs. Vail's son, Edward, seized her and threw her upon the ground, and, taking off his coat, put it around her, thus mothering the flames, but getting severely burned himself about the hands. The girl was so severely burned that her recovery is considered doubtful.

NEW-JERSEY.

The seminary collections for 1873, in the Newark Diocese, amounted to $6,654 89.

New-Brunswick's proportion of the State and county tax for 1873 amounts to $62,180 80.

Jay Gould has presented $100 to the M. E. Sunday-school of Madison to provide a Christmas entertainment for the children.

The teachers connected with School No. 1 yesterday presented George H. Lindsley, the Principal, with a set of solid silver valued at $250.

Two colored men were elected to official positions in Alpha Lodge, F. and A. M., for the first time in the history of New-Jersey Masonry, a few evenings ago.

The indictment for libel pending against Col. James Madison Drake, proprietor of the Elizabeth *Daily Monitor*, was quashed yesterday on application of counsel.

An unknown man, while walking on the Central Railroad, near Westfield, yesterday, was struck by a train and so severely injured that he died an hour afterward.

The pupils in the Grammar Department of Public School No. 4, on Tuesday evening presented their teacher, Mr. Wittemeyer, with a purse of $50 as a Christmas gift.

The working men of Newark have decided to memorialize the Common Council of that city to have the city work done by the Street Commissioner, and not through the medium of contractors.

Daniel Sheehan was arrested in Jersey City yesterday to answer a charge of having stolen $50 from Ellen Murphy, whose apartments, at the corner of Fifth and Erie streets, he was at the time engaged in painting.

On Tuesday night burglars entered the establishment of William Ross, in Somerville, and succeeded in carrying away furs, &c., valued at about $1,500. A reward of $300 is offered for the capture of the thieves.

While shooting at sea-gulls, from the Newark street docks, at Hoboken, yesterday, one of four unknown men fired his charge into the pilot-house of the steam-tug Chancellor Livingston. The ball passed within half a foot of the pilot's head.

The managers of the Hoboken Bank for Savings have issued a notice requesting subscribers to the fund to make good the deficiency caused by the defalcation of Fred. Klennen, to pay in their subscriptions immediately, or have the same charged in their pass-books.

A convention of locomotive engineers was held in Hoboken on Tuesday. As a result of the conference, a delegation waited upon Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and asked that the wages of the engineers be restored to the old standard. Mr. Sloan is reported to have assented to the request.

Mrs. Wm. Steuhœven, aged forty years, was struck by the engine of the Middletown way-train, yesterday afternoon, while endeavoring to cross the track in an intoxicated condition, at Paterson. Her head, legs, and right side were bruised to an extent that her recovery is very doubtful. She was conveyed to the hospital in charge of the Sisters of Charity.

The semi-annual examination of the students of Rutgers Scientific College, at New-Brunswick, took place on Tuesday. Several members of the State Board of Visitors were present. At the conclusion of the examination the board inspected the college building, and then met for consultation in President Campbell's room. They passed resolutions laudatory of the management of the institution and of the proficiency of the scholars. The number of students present during the closing term was 182.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 938; market active, but without change; shippers paid $4 25@$5 25 for fair to good, $5 30@$5 90 for choice to extra lots. One drove of choice corn-fed Texans, averaging 1,266 lbs., sold at $4 70; Stockers quiet and steady at $3@$3 25; butchers' Cattle, $2 50@$3 25 for common Cows; $4@$4 80 for Steers. Market closed steady. Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; market dull; declined 10c.@20c.; sales of good to choice Yorkers at $4 50@$4 90; common to fair, $4 60@$4 80; good to choice, $4 85@$5; extra assorted heavy Hogs sold at $5 10@$5 15; bulk of sales to packers at $4 75@$5; closed dull and weak at $4 50@$5 for poor to choice grades. Sheep—Receipts, 1,600; market moderately active and steady at $2@$5 15 for poor to choice.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—Cattle—Demand slow; very best on sale, 5¾c.@6c.; that generally rated first quality, 5c.@5¾c.; medium or good fair quality, 4c.@5c.; receipts, 1,133 head; sales, 774 head. Hogs firm and fairly active; Corn-fed, 7¼c.@7½c.; Stillers, 6¾c.@7c.; receipts, 10,960 head. Sheep more active at 4¼c.@5¾c., receipts, 1,530 head.

HAVANA EXCHANGE.

HAVANA, Dec. 24.—Exchange firm; on the United States, 60 days currency, at 78@80 premium; short sight, 83 premium; 60 days, gold, 95@96 premium; short sight, 99@100 premium; on London, 116@117 premium; on Paris, 91 premium.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Java, for Liverpool.—Henry Thompson, J. C. Parkin, Miss L. Besson, Mr. Kingman, Mr. Day, Michael Duly, Miss Porter, Miss H. Porter, Mrs. W. H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Mayer and two children, Rev. Newman Hall, Mrs. R. C. Caldwell, Rev. and Mrs. H. B. Ridgway, Mrs. C. L. Ward, Miss S. H. Ward, Miss H. L. Ward, Miss Mary Leonard, R. H. Nelson, C. D. Ward, Mrs. Clara Dalman, Mr. Davula, R. Gaston, Wm. Storrs.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Italy, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Bates and two children, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Squire, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ruth, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Magill, Mrs. G. Hudson, Mrs. M. Marsten, Miss Hudson, Miss James, Miss Topling, Miss Kennedy, Miss Hennessey, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Troese, Mr. Knight, Mr. Cornell, Mr. Turner, Mr. Williams, Mr. McEwen, Mr. St. John, Mr. Roeder, Mr. Moore, Mr. Cooley, Mr. Rudman, Mr. Batchelder, Mr. Oaksmith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:22 | Sun sets......4:38 | Moon sets.11:28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:43 | Gov. Island..12:32 | Hell Gate..1:54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Mediator, Smith, Norfolk, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; City of Dallas, Bolger, New-Orleans, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; Metropolis, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; City of Merida, Timmerman, Havana, &c., F. Alexandre & Sons; Pommerania, (Br.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Leipsig, (Ger.,) Hoffmann, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Thomas Dana, Wilbur, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Rhine, Bondran, London for orders, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Reindeer, Wellington, Georgetown, Demerara, H. Trowbridge & Sons; Frank, (Norw.,) Hanson, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Orsolo, (Ital.,) Cafeiro, Genoa for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Lyttleton, (Br.,) Hosaner, Malaga, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Famiglia, (Ital.,) Valle, Cork or Falmouth, John G. Seager; Bristow, (Br.,) Werner, Liverpool, James W. Elwell & Co.; Figlio, (Aust.,) Racichsen, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Morning Star, (Br.,) Lisson, St. Jago and Pernambuco, Waydell & Co.; Minnie, (Aust.,) Gracich, Gibraltar for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Lorenzo P., (Ital.,) Bosso, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Assyria, (Br.,) Smith, Marseilles Nov. 21, Valencia 28th, Malaga Dec. 3, and Gibraltar 5th, with mdse. and 8 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong gales and heavy head seas the entire passage.

Steam-ship Maas, (Dutch,) Deddes, Rotterdam Nov. 22, and Plymouth Dec. 8, with mdse. and 64 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had strong westerly gales to the Banks.

Steam-ship Italy, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool Dec. 10, and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 33 cabin passengers and 206 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced fine weather for first 3 ds., and since strong westerly winds and head seas.

Steam-ship Minnesota, (Br.,) Beddoe, Liverpool Dec. 10, and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Dec. 13, lat. 51 17, lon. 21 30 passed steam-ship Nevada, hence for Liverpool; same day, lat. 51 07, lon. 23 30, passed steam-ship Canada, hence for London; 21st, lat. 43 10, lon. 59, passed a national steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 43, lon. 59 30, passed an Anchor steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Deodorus, (of Dundee,) Garthley, Malaga 52 ds., with fruit to Galwey & Casado—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 6; came the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Schr. Sandy Hook, Pharo, Virginia, with wood to Thos. G. Benton & Sons.

Schr. Lottie Klots, Vaughan, Virginia, with wood to Thos. G. Benton & Sons.

Schr. H. P. Simmons, Goudy, Virginia, with wood to Thos. G. Benton & Sons.

Schr. Hattie Ellen, Ashford, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. M. L. Smith, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Annie V. Bergen, Willetts, Boston.

Schr. Wm. McCabe, Comstock, Providence.

Schr. Oregon, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. Herschel, Chambers, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. John D. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to Snow & Gott.

Schr. Joseph Farrell, Warren, Belfast, with lumber to order.

Schr. Mary Tice, Dunham, New-Haven.

Schr. R. S. Miller, Nash, Salem.

Schr. R. S. Shaw, Shaw, Boston, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. L. A. Burnham, Harris, Portsmouth.

Schr. Crown Point, Burns, Newport, for Baltimore.

Schr. West Wind, Tracy, Somerset, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jas. Buchanan, Kelly, Derby, Conn.

Schr. [illegible]eatic, Dodge, Providence.

WIN[illegible] [illegible]undown, very light, N. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Leipzig, for Bremen; Java and Idaho, for Liverpool; Trinacria, for Glasgow; Holland, for London; Gaelic, for Liverpool; City of Merida, for Havana; City of Dallas, for New-Orleans; ships Helene, for Bremen; Ladoga, for London; Janet Court, for Glasgow; barks Jonas Resting, for Havre; Sunshine, for Liverpool; Kong Sverre, for Trieste; Golden Fleece, for Barbados; Hermione, for St. John, N. B.; brigs Cleta, for Honduras; Excelsior, for Bermuda; Aquidneck, for Richmond; Steam-ship Hatteras, for Richmond.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—Arr. steamer Hercules, from Philadelphia; barks Lizzie H. Jackson, from Cronstadt; Gauntlet, from Turk's Island; brigs Home, from Inagua; D. S. Soule, from Charleston; schr. J. W. Scott, from Barbados.

Below—Brig Melrose, from Beaufort, S. C., is ashore on Gallop's Island, but will float next tide without damage. Also below, schr. Ellen Morrison, from Port Johnson, is ashore on George's Island. She will probably be got off without injury.

Spoken Dec. 2, in lat. 41 56, lon. 47 15, ship Colorado, from New-York, for Havre.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 24.—Arr. steamer Penedo, from Liverpool; brig Edith Hall, from Baltimore; schr. Old Chad, from Barsco.

Sld. barks Georgiana, for Liverpool; Kathleen, for Bremen; schr. A. F. Bonney, for Jacksonville.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 24.—The steamer Alhambra arr. from Portland this morning. The steamer Neptune, from Sydney via Louisburg, with the dismasted brig Maggie in tow, arr. this afternoon.

PORTLAND, Dec. 24.—Arr. steam-ship Polynesian, from Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 24.—Arr. steam-ship Saragossa, from Baltimore; schr. Horace Modic, from a northern port.

Cld. barks Memenso, for Galveston; Emma C. Litchfield and Joven Rosalie, for Barcelona; schrs. Leluemeah, for Boston, and Somerset, for Port au Platte.

Sld. steam-ship Oriental for Boston; barks Geo. Peabody, New-Orleans; Memento, for Galveston.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Dec. 23.—Arr. steamer Hercules, Philadelphia, for Boston, and sld.; schrs. Geo. Ames, Hoboken, for Portsmouth.

Sld., schrs. Lucy Hammond, L. Halway, and Emma L. Porter.

Wind, N. E.; moderate, cloudy; sunset, snowing.

24th.—Arr. brigs Mary Fink, of New-York, and Long Reach, of Bath, (not boarded;) schrs. Kate E. Rich, Newburyport, for ——; Annie M. Allen, Boston, for ——.

10 A. M.—Wind, N. N. E.; blowing heavy; cloudy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Arr. 23d, steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Dec. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Robert Lowden.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 24—The following vessels have sld. for American ports: Nevada, Oceanic, Hecla, Kenilworth, Cynthia Palmer, Aurelie, Lyra.

The following vessels have arr. from American ports: El Capitan, Maggie Hammond, Sabine, H. F. Hussey, Florella, A. & E. Lovitt, Norfolk, Jane Fish, Susan M. Industria, Lizzie C. Troop, Edwin and Lizzie, Elbe, Screamer, Nethanja, Lancastria.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.—The Red Star Line steamer Kenilworth sld. for Philadelphia this afternoon.

CHICKERING

Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.

These Standard Instruments, which have been for more than fifty years before the public, still maintain their high reputation, and the award of the Highest Recompenses from the most critical tribunals ever bestowed upon any Piano Manufacturers, places them at the Head of all Competition.

The leading Pianists of both Europe and America, including Dr. Franz Liszt, Thalberg, Moscheles, Gottschalk, and others have given the most flattering testimony of the Superiority of the Chickering Pianos over All Others.

At the World's Fair in London, in 1851, they received THE PRIZE MEDAL.

At the great International Exhibition in Paris, 1867, these Pianos were awarded A First Gold Medal, and Still Higher Recompense, The Imperial Cross of the Legion of Honor.

As this was declared a superior award to the Gold Medal, and as Chickering & Sons were the only competing firm who received this Supreme Testimonial, we are justified in claiming a superiority over all other exhibitors.

Persons intending to purchase a piano are invited to send to us for an Illustrated Catalogue, (mailed free,) by which it will be seen that our Prices are as low as the Guarantee of First-class materials and workmanship will justify.

CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th st., New-York.

MUSIC BOXES.

All styles, all sizes, and the largest stock in the world to select from.
REAL BRONZES,
CLOCKS, STATUETTES, CARD-RECEIVERS, GLOVE-BOXES, JEWEL-BOXES, &c.,
and many other novelties just imported.
BUY NOW.
PANIC PRICES CAN'T LAST FOREVER.
M. J. PAILLARD & CO., 680 Broadway

HAZELTON
PIANO-FORTES,
GRANDS, SQUARES, AND UPRIGHTS.
Unrivaled for richness, power, and delicacy of touch and tone.
Second-hand pianos taken in exchange.
Pianos rented and sold on installments.
WAREROOMS, 34 & 36 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Open Until 12 o'Clock on Christmas Day.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.

HOLIDAYS.
THROUGHOUT DECEMBER, COMMENCING MONDAY 8TH INST., OUR STORE WILL
Remain Open during the Evening.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.

SILVER PLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
550 BROADWAY, N. Y.
First Premium Awarded by the American Institute, 1873.
Extract from Judges' Report:
"We consider the Goods made by this Company to be by far the best made in this country, and we believe in the world. They are FAULTLESS in construction and finish. Awarded a Silver Medal."

Decker Brothers'
GRAND, UPRIGHT, AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS,
No. 33 Union square, Broadway.
The DECKER BROTHERS are the owners of the only patents granted to any person of the name of Decker for improvements in PIANO-FORTES.
All genuine DECKER BROTHERS' PIANOS have the following line cast on the iron plate, in the inner left-hand corner of the instrument:
"Decker Bros.' Patent, June 2, 1863."
To guard against imposition, purchasers should see that this line is cast on the plate as described.
The reputation acquired for their manufacture by the DECKER BROTHERS is the result of years of unremitting effort to develop the power and correspondingly to improve the quality of tone in the Piano-forte. This endeavor has been rewarded to an extent deemed at the outset almost unattainable, and the absolute success of the method of manufacture originated and patented by them is now conclusively established by the UNANIMOUS TESTIMONY of the MOST EMINENT MUSICAL AUTHORITIES AND SCIENTIFIC EXPERTS, who unite in pronouncing the DECKER BROTHERS' instruments the most perfect of their class yet produced.
Every DECKER BROTHERS' PIANO-FORTE is guaranteed for SEVEN YEARS.
Send for DECKER BROS.' Illustrated Catalogue before buying a
HOLIDAY PRESENT.
Nothing is more appropriate for a NEW-YEAR'S or CHRISTMAS GIFT than a
Decker Bros.' Piano.

STEINWAY
Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos
Have obtained the highest honors ever awarded to any Piano Manufacturer in the world.
First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor.
World's Fair, Paris, 1867—London, 1862.
The world's greatest Pianists and Composers, including the renowned Dr. Franz Liszt and Anton Rubinstein, the Academies of Fine Arts of Paris, Berlin, and Stockholm, as well as the piano-purchasing public of Europe and America, unite in the unanimous verdict of the Superiority of the Steinway Pianos Over All Others.
Prices as low as the exclusive use of the best materials and most thorough workmanship will permit. Old Pianos taken in exchange.
☞ Illustrated catalogues, with price list, mailed free on application.
STEINWAY & SONS' Warerooms,
STEINWAY HALL,
109 and 111 East 14th st., N. Y.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These instruments have been before the public for forty years, and upon their excellence alone attained an
UNPURCHASED PRE-EMINENCE,
Which pronounces them
UNEQUALED
For their TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, and DURABILITY.
New-York House: No. 112 FIFTH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO.,
New-York and Baltimore.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES.
Indorsed by the leading artists, seminaries, and the press as the
BEST PIANOS MADE
Prices and terms in full accordance with the times and the expectations of purchasers.
WAREROOMS:
5TH AV., CORNER 16TH ST., NEW-YORK.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person.
HENRY A. DANIELS, No. 144 Lexington av.